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Agrahayana 18, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Monday, December 9, 1963/Agrahayana 18, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indians in Ceylon

+

- *444. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Bade:
Shri Kachhavaia:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by the President of the Ceylon Workers Congress to the effect that the Ceylon-Indian issue is a domestic issue and that "interference, however well meant on the part of the Indian Government has far from solving the problem, created psychological barriers"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to the statement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the statement made by the President of the Ceylon Workers Congress. The Government of India feel that the stateless persons in Ceylon are basically the responsibility of the Government of Ceylon, but they have always been willing to discuss the matter with the Government of Ceylon in order to help the latter to reach a satisfactory solution to the problem.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या गवर्नमेंट को इस बात का संतोष है कि सीलोन में रहने वाले भारतीयों के अधिकार सुरक्षित हैं ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The Government is not happy about it but then, it can do very little about it.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : अभी पिछले दिनों समाचारपत्रों में यह ख्याल था कि वहाँ पर भारतीयों ने वहाँ के डिफेंस फंड के लिये जो चरदा इकट्ठा किया था, उसके वहाँ आन में हकावटेपरा की गई थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार का उसके प्रति क्या रुख है।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The Ceylon Government is a sovereign government and it can do whatever it likes about the remittances to be sent abroad. We have no control over it.

Shri Ranga: Has any effort been made to secure the good offices of the International Labour Office in order to see that the conditions of our workers are improved without in any way impinging upon the sovereignty of Ceylon and the political relations between India and Ceylon?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have not made any approaches to the International Labour Office.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not think we have made any approach to the International Labour Office. The question of the living conditions there, so far as I know, has not arisen. The real question is whether they are allowed to stay there or they are sent back, what their general view is going to be.

Shri Bade: Have you received any complaint from the Ceylon Workers' Congress about the psychological barriers? The complaint is that far from solving the problem, our Government has created psychological barriers.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I still do not understand the psychological barriers—between whom?

Mr. Speaker: A statement was made by the President of the Ceylon Congress Workers that the Government of India has, far from solving the problem, created psychological barriers.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say what he meant. I suppose he might have meant that this problem should be left to them entirely to deal with and we should not come in the way. That is to say, the Government of India coming in rather leaves the workers' representatives out of the picture; that, I suppose, is his idea. We would be very happy if the matter is settled between the Ceylon Government and the workers' organisation of Ceylon. We do not wish to come in the way. But, as the House knows very well, we are interested in it. There is a whole history behind it; even before independence and since independence we are trying to help them. We would be interested in any steps that might be taken. We do not wish to have any barriers.

श्री कृष्णबाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने लंका सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में पत्र लिखा था ; यदि हाँ, तो

इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है और इस बारे में लंका सरकार ने क्या माँचा है और क्या यह समस्या बातचीत करने से हल हो सकती है ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : ऐसे तो कई पत्र उन्हें जा चुके हैं । कई महीने हुए एक पत्र गया था । लंका के प्रधान मंत्री की तरफ से उस का जवाब आया था । उसका जवाब हमने दिया और हमने यह भी लिखा कि अगर वह तक्लीफ करते यहाँ आये, तो उनसे बातचीत हो । यहाँ तक बात हुई है । उनके यहाँ आने की कोई तारीख मुकरर नहीं हुई है ।

Shri Daji: There was a news item that the Ceylonese Prime Minister was going to come to India. Then there was another news item that she has cancelled it. She said it is not possible to come and discuss the subject here. In view of all this, has the Government taken any fresh initiative to solve this problem which is long pending?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know how far these news items are correct. We have invited the Prime Minister of Ceylon to come here and I hope she will come when convenient. No date was fixed for it. I do not know what fresh proposals the hon. Member expects us to make. We have written to her directly and, in order to facilitate matters, we have suggested that we shall have a talk about it. I hope she will be able to come. Perhaps, she could not come in the near future. She might come a little later.

Shri Kapur Singh: Do the Government feel justified in hoping that in the foreseeable future the Ceylon Government is likely to accord to persons of Indian origin the status of full citizenship? If not, what are the Government going to do to ameliorate the serious state of affairs so far as these people are concerned?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is very difficult for me to say whether we can hope this way or that way. But, long ago, when I met the then Prime Minister of Ceylon, Mr. Senanayake, it was suggested that both Governments should facilitate the acquisition of the respective nationalities; that is, the Ceylon Government should do that and our Government should also proceed in that way. But that did not result in any major change because though most of the people applied to the Ceylon Government then, their applications were rejected, and in the case of those that applied to us some of them were rejected, the effect being that a great majority of the population remained unaffected by this, that is the position now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the same view is held by other organisations in Ceylon which represent Indians domiciled in Ceylon like the Federal Tamil Party and others? Have their Presidents and Secretaries spoken something to confirm this?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Which organisation is the hon. Member referring to? There are two major labour organisations there which concern themselves with the Indian estate labourers there. The other organisations would probably be—I do not know—some non-labour organisations.

सैनिक गुप्तवार्ता निदेशालय

*४४५. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सैनिक गुप्तवार्ता निदेशालय को पहले से और अधिक सक्रिय बनाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या नेफा और लद्दाख की असफलताओं के लिये जिम्मेदार कुछ अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को सेवा से अलग

कर दिया गया है अथवा अन्य विभागों में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या भारतीय सैनिकों को विदेशी भाषाएँ विशेषकर चीनी और रूसी भाषा पठाने के लिये कोई नई व्यवस्था की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चट्टान) : (क) यह निश्चित करने के विचार में, कि आसूचना बहतर ढंग से समाकलित की जा सके, और उसके महत्व का अच्छे ढंग से आकलन किया जा सके, सैनिक आसूचना निदेशालय को अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिये पग उठाए गए हैं। निदेशालय के अफसरों में लगभग ५० प्रतिशत वृद्धि की गई है।

(ख) उत्तर-पूर्वी सीमा क्षेत्र तथा लद्दाख में कार्य निष्पादन के लिये न तो किसी अफसर को नेफा से अलग किया गया है, न ही तब्दील किया गया है। तदार्थ अयंतोपजनक कार्यनिष्पादन के लिये एक अफसर को ब्रिगेडियर से ले० करनल पदावनत कर दिया गया है।

(ग) विदेशी भाषाएँ सिखाने के लिये नई दिल्ली के, विदेशी भाषाओं के स्कूल में प्राप्य, वर्तमान सुविधाओं के अतिरिक्त, सैनिक शिक्षा स्कूल पंचमढ़ी में एक भाषापक्ष की वृद्धि की गई है तथा सेवाओं के कई अफसरों को चीनी भाषा सिखाने के लिये बाहर भेजा गया है। रूसी भाषा सिखाने के लिये कोई नए प्रबन्ध नहीं किये गये हैं।

[(a) Steps have been taken to strengthen the Military Intelligence Directorate with a view to ensure better collation, evaluation and assessment of intelligence. The number of officers in the Directorate has been increased by about 50 per cent.

(b) No officer has either been removed from service or transferred out of the Army on the basis of his performance during the operations in

NEFA and Ladakh. One officer has however, been reverted from the rank of Brigadier to Lt.-Col. for unsatisfactory performance.

(c) In addition to the existing facilities available in the School of Foreign Languages in New Delhi for teaching foreign languages, a Language Wing has been added to A.E.C. School, Pachmarhi, and a number of Service officers have been sent abroad for learning Chinese. No new arrangements have been made for teaching Russian language.]

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : नेफा जांच की रिपोर्ट में रक्षा मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य पीछे संसद् में दिया था, उसके पांच पैराग्राफ थे जिनमें वर्णन था कि मिलिट्री इंटेलीजेंस ने कहा और किस किस तरह से कमजोरी दिखाई। परन्तु इतना सब कुछ होते हुए भी इस मिलिट्री इंटेलीजेंस डायरेक्टोरेट के जो सबसे बड़े अधिकारी हैं, उनको क्या प्रमोशन दिया गया है? यदि हां, तो यह बात कहां तक उचित थी, इस रिपोर्ट के आने के बाद?

प्रधान मंत्री, वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): माननीय सदस्य शायद चर्चा कर रहे हैं उसकी जो रक्षा मंत्री ने नेफा के मामले में कहा था। आम तौर से उनका जो इंटेलीजेंस होता है वह हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर कुछ काम नहीं करता है शांति के जमाने में। लड़ाई के जमाने में जो कुछ कर सके, करे। दिक्कत होती है वैसा करने में। मुझे यह नहीं मालूम जो आपने कहा कि एक अफसर की तरक्की हुई है। मुझे इसका कुछ इल्म नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा सीधा सा प्रश्न यह था कि जब गवर्नमेंट इस बात को स्वीकार करती है कि मिलिट्री इंटेलीजेंस फेल रहा नेफा में इस लड़ाई के समय में, तो मिलिट्री इंटेलीजेंस डिपार्टमेंट के जो डायरेक्टर थे, क्या यह सही है कि उनको ब्रिगेडियर से मेजर जनरल बनाया गया?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब तो दे दिया है कि उनको इसका इल्म नहीं है कि किसी अफसर को तरक्की दी गई है।

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raguramiah): The Brigadier who has been reduced in rank . . .

Mr. Speaker: Not that. He says that the Officer who was in-charge of that and was responsible for all those lapses has been promoted.

Shri D. R. Chavan: We have no information at present. I want notice for that.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत वर्ष में चीनी भाषा सिखाने के लिये कितने स्कूल हैं और उनमें कितने चीनी अध्यापक काम कर रहे हैं? उनको हटा कर उनके स्थान पर भारतीयों को जो चीनी भाषा के जानकार हैं, रखने की क्या कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है?

श्री दा० रा० चव्वाण : मैंने अभी जवाब में कह दिया है कि एक स्कूल है दिल्ली में फारेन लैंग्वेजिज स्कूल। उसके अलावा एक लैंग्वेज विंग ओपन किया है पंचमढी में और उसमें तिब्बतन और चीनी लैंग्वेजिज सिखाने के लिये बन्दोबस्त किया गया है। कई अफसरों को बाहर भेजा गया है कुछ कंट्रीज में चीनी लैंग्वेज सीखने के लिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनका कहना है कि यहां जो चीनी उस्ताद काम कर रहे हैं, उनको हटा कर उनकी जगह हिन्दुस्तानी उस्तादों को रखने का कोई ख्याल है?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : महज चीनी होने पर तो किसी को निकास नहीं जाता जब तक कोई और इतिला न हो कि वे कोई गलत काम कर रहे हैं। मुझे मालूम नहीं है कितने ऐसे लोग चीनी सिखा रहे हैं या नहीं सिखा रहे हैं। यह दरियाफ्त करने की बात है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : सबसे बड़ा सवाल यह है कि जिस व्यक्ति के द्वारा उनकी नियुक्ति हुई है, उसका एक लड़का, चीनी आर्मी में बहुत बड़ा अफसर है। फिर उनके द्वारा जो नियुक्ति होगी, वे लोग यहां फिफ्थ कालमिस्ट का काम नहीं करेंगे, यह कैसे सम्भव हो सकता है ?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that among the major contributory causes of the disgraceful debacle last year was the fact that in the previous years the Directorate of Military Intelligence, rather what little intelligence there was, was bedevilled and its work gravely imperilled by the presence inside the organisation of pro-Communist, particularly pro-Chinese elements and the Directorate itself was misdirected by some pro-Chinese bosses higher up and, if so, have such anti-national elements been eliminated? Is the Government in a position to assure the House that there are neither pro-China nor pro-Pakistan elements now in the Directorate of Intelligence.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have no information on the subject of what the hon. Member is saying. We do not keep in Intelligence any person who is anti-national whoever he might be.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Your intention may be good . . .

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If the hon. Member has any particular information, he should kindly convey it to me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In every department there are cells.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि हमारे होम डिपार्टमेंट में एक मिसल ऐसी चल रही है कि शांतिनिकेतन में चीनी लैंग्वेज पढ़ाने के लिए जो हैड आफ दि डिपार्टमेंट हैं, उनका बेटा चीन की फौज में ब्रिगेडियर है और वह यहां पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में भी आते हैं ? अगर इस तरह की

मिसल चल रही है तो सरकार ने क्या एक्शन लिया है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : किस के खिलाफ एक्शन ? उनका बेटा जो चीन में है ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो हैड आफ दि डिपार्टमेंट हैं शांति निकेतन में उनके खिलाफ ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : शांति निकेतन में जो चीनी भवन है, उसके जो डायरेक्टर हैं, वह बहुत बरसों से वहां हैं कोई पन्द्रह बीस से और शायद उससे भी ज्यादा से । उनकी हम बहुत इज्जत करते हैं और उन पर बहुत भरोसा है । मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि उनका बेटा वहां चीन में क्या है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उनके खिलाफ जो फाइल चल रही है, वह भी बता दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर चल रही है . .

श्री कछवाय : फाइल है भी, उनके खिलाफ ?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the letters received from the Government of China are only translated by a Chinese who is in the School of Foreign Languages and that there is no other source to have the translation by an Indian. Is it a fact?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I can't say what is translated by whom. We have, I believe, a number of persons knowing Chinese in the External Affairs Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: He says, he does not know whether all the letters received from China are being translated only by some Chinese and not by Indians.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point is this. There was an allegation that the Chinese letters are translated by the Chinese and the news is known to the Chinese Embassy first. They

know much better than what we know.

Shri Kapur Singh: We have no qualified non-Communists.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I can't say how a particular letter was translated. I know that there are a number of well-qualified Indians who know Chinese in the External Affairs Ministry.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The Intelligence Bureau stationed in Jammu and Kashmir is not supposed to work for civilian intelligence, and it is stated that it is working for military intelligence. May I know, if it be a fact, whether they are working in the rear of the army or where?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Who?

Mr. Speaker: They are working in Jammu and Kashmir.

Shri Tyagi: Is it in the public interest to divulge the information as to where our intelligence is?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Should I say or should Mr. Tyagi say that this is in the public interest? Some Minister might say it.

Shri Tyagi: Ministers must have at least this much intelligence!

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I add in connection with the question of translation of Chinese notes? Usually, we get a note from the Government of China. An English translation is attached to it by the Chinese Government or their Embassy. That is checked in our Ministry. Their translation is the original.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that for the benefit of advanced students, a magazine is going to be published from the department and, if so, may I know in which languages it will be published?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Defence department?

Mr. Speaker: Is it relating to the Defence department?

Shri S. C. Samanta: Yes, Sir.

Shri D. R. Chavan: We are publishing Sainik Samachar in several languages.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the experience that we had last year during the NEFA campaign, I would like to know whether this Directorate of Military Intelligence is henceforth going to be made the principal agency dealing with intelligence or is the former reliance on the Central Intelligence Bureau of the Home Ministry going to be continued?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I must say, Sir, that I sympathise with the hon. Member, Shri Tyagi. We cannot go into details as to how we carry on our intelligence. The very idea of intelligence should be secret.

Shri Swell: With reference to the effectiveness of our Military Intelligence, is it a fact that recently a number of contractors working in NEFA under the border roads organisation were removed from their contract because they were found to be spies and whether the Military Intelligence is seized of this matter of the existence of spies amongst contractors working in border areas?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know anything about this. But, even according to what the hon. Member says, the Military Intelligence must have removed them because they have been watching this.

Shri Bade: On a point of order. In Part (a) of the main question Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has asked whether . . .

Mr. Speaker: After that, about half a dozen questions have been asked.

Shri Bade: Part (a) of the main question has not been replied to. I thought that some light will be thrown on it.

Mr. Speaker: About half a dozen questions have been put after that. Now, I cannot allow the hon. Member to go back.

Shri Bade: I want your protection in this respect because the House has been kept in the dark.

Mr. Speaker: Rather, I want protection from the hon. Member that he may kindly resume his seat.

Shri Bade: My request may be granted . . .

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of any request now. After that question, several other questions have been put. I cannot go back now.

Jute Wage Board

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*446. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Jute Wage Board have been implemented by all the Jute Mills; and

(b) if not, the number of those which have not implemented the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) and (b). Implementation of the recommendations is in progress. Reports are awaited from the concerned State Governments.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the recom-

mendations of the wage board, including the recommendation for interim relief have not been implemented in any of the jute mills in UP, and if so, what action has been taken by Government to see that the report is implemented?

Shri R. K. Malviya: The information is that the recommendation for interim relief has been implemented in all the mills throughout the country. So far as the other recommendations are concerned, we are still awaiting the reply of the State Government, and then we shall know the position.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have confined my question to my State, and not extended it to cover the whole country. May I know whether it is a fact . . .

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy Minister has said that the report has been asked for from the UP Government. That is being awaited. As soon as that arrives, then Government would have the information.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In case the wage board recommendations are not accepted and implemented by the employers, may I know whether Government contemplate to bring forward legislation?

Shri R. K. Malviya: That stage has not come yet. If that is required, that will be considered.

Shri Umanath: Is it a fact that the Indian Jute Mills Association has sent a circular to all its member mills to implement the recommendations, and if so, which are the mills which are members of this association and which have not yet implemented the recommendations, and has any action been taken against the association or against such of those member mills as have not implemented the recommendations?

The Minister of Supply (Shri Hathi): May I submit that the recommendations of the wage board were published only recently? They gave their recommendations on 27th Sep-

tember, 1963, only two months before. We had sent these recommendations to the various agencies. It is now too early to say which have implemented them and which have not implemented them. Not much time has passed since then.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order. A specific question has been asked about the Indian Jute Mills Association. The Minister of Supply has given the same answer as was given by the Deputy Minister earlier. I would submit that when a pointed question is put, a straight answer should be given. If the hon. Minister does not have the answer, he may say that he does not have it and let him ask for notice.

Mr. Speaker: Is that a point of order?

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether it is a fact that a large number of trade unions from West Bengal have complained against the non-implementation of the jute wage board's award by so many mills in the State of West Bengal?

Shri R. K. Malviya: Yes, Sir; representation has been received from the National Jute Workers' Union, Calcutta. That complaint has been made to the West Bengal Government, and a copy has been sent to us. They have complained that the bonus part of the recommendation has not been implemented.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know what sanction the recommendations of the wage board carry in order to oblige these mills to implement these recommendations fully?

Shri R. K. Malviya: The sanction is the tripartite agreement.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : कलकत्ते में जो मजदूर जा कर रहते हैं और बहुत दिनों तक भी मिलों में काम करते हैं तो भी उन का नाम परमानेंट मजदूरों की लिस्ट में नहीं रखा

जाता है और उन को डेली कुली के रूप में पैसा दिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बेज बोर्ड की तरफ से कोई इस तरह का इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है कि उन को परमानेंट ट्रीट किया जाय।

श्री र० कि० मालवीय : इस सवाल से यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। अगर इस सम्बन्ध में अलग से सवाल किया जायेगा तो उस का जवाब दिया जायेगा।

Warships

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Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 *447. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 424 on the 2nd September, 1963 and state the decision taken on the report of the delegation which visited U.K. and Sweden in connection with the production of warships?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The matter is still under consideration of Government.

Shri N. R. Laskar: May I know why Government take such a long time to come to a decision in vital matters like this? What are the factors that hinder the taking of a decision?

Shri Raghuramaiah: It is true that this report was submitted to Government some time back. Certain tentative conclusions were arrived at, and the matter is being pursued with one of the foreign Governments involved. The final conclusion will depend upon those negotiations.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस बात को देखते हुए कि पाकिस्तान जापान के सहयोग से सबमैरीन बनाने जा रहा है, इस दिशा में सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : हमें इस बात का ज्ञान है कि कोई इल्म नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान और जापान में इस बारे में कोई समझौता हुआ है, इस लिये मैं इस का जवाब नहीं दे सकता। रहा सवाल इस का कि हम क्या कदम उठावेंगे, तो विलफेल हमारा सबमैरीन की किस्म की चीज बनाने का कोई इरादा नहीं है, आगे चाहे जो कुछ हो।

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि जब नार्थ ईस्ट में चीन का हमला हुआ तो उधर मिलिटरी की तैयारी होने लगी और उधर बीस सालों में समुद्र में काम करने वाले हमारे वार शिप्स पुराने हो गये हैं और नये नहीं बनाये जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार जल्दी ही नये वार-शिप्स बनाने के बारे में कोई निर्णय करने जा रही है।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जो पुराने हो गये हैं उन को नया कराने का हम पूरा इरादा रखते हैं, लेकिन मैं कोई तारीख नहीं बतल सकता।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस डेलिगेशन में कौन कौन से मेम्बर्स हैं जो गये थे।

Shri Raghuramiah: The delegation consisted of the Deputy Chief of Naval Staff, one of the Joint Secretaries to Government, and the Managing Director of the Mazgaon Docks.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I know whether Government are aware that China, after its recent rift with the Soviet Union, has scoured all Western countries for military equipment and stores, and if so, whether Government are prepared to assure the House that the efforts of Government will not be limited by any doctrinaire or ideological considerations so far as strengthening the Navy along with the Army and the Air Force is concerned?

Mr. Speaker: That is much beyond the scope of the main question.

आगरा के निकट विमान दुर्घटना

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{ श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
*४५०. श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री धुलेइवर मोना :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ६ सितम्बर, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५७४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ३ जून, १९६३ को आगरा के निकट हुई विमान दुर्घटना की न्यायिक जांच पूरी हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b): No judicial enquiry was held to investigate the accident. A Court of Inquiry was ordered under the Air Force rules and the report is awaited.

[(क) और (ख). दुर्घटना की कोई अदालती जांच नहीं कराई गई। विमान सेना नियमों के अधीन एक कोर्ट ऑफ इन्क्वायरी के लिये आदेश दिया गया था। उसकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।]

Shri N. R. Laskar: I believe that from such inquiries Government derive some benefit. As a result of this inquiry, may I know what benefits Government are going to derive?

Shri D. R. Chavan: After the report of the inquiry is received, in the light of the recommendations made by the court of inquiry, remedial measures are taken.

Shri Ranga: We have not received any particulars about the number of people who died and the cause of the accident, and the Deputy Minister is only talking about the recommendations about remedial measures for the future.

Shri Daji: On a point of order. Part (b) of the question is very clear, and it reads thus:

"if so, the particulars thereof?"

A judicial inquiry may not be there, but an inquiry was there. What is the result of the inquiry? We must have the particulars at least. Otherwise, what is the use of this part (b) of the question?

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy Minister has said that the report of the court of inquiry is awaited.

Shri Ranga: What about the cause of the accident which was responsible for this? Who have been responsible for it? Government have not said anything about it.

Mr. Speaker: The court of inquiry is there, and how can one guess what they would say about it?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The first part of the question is whether the inquiry has been completed and if so, the particulars thereof. If that refers to particulars of the report—which was what my hon. friend had in mind when he gave the earlier answer—they would be known to Government only when the report comes. If on the other hand, hon. Members want to know the number of persons killed, I can give it.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Raghuramaiah: The following five IAF personnel were on board the aircraft and were killed as a result of

the accident: Flt. Lt. P. D. Kaura, Pilot Officer Garcha, Pilot Officer S. Seth, Wing Commander P. N. Mukherjee and Sgt. D. Satpal.

Shri Ranga: Why did they go on that flight? Was it necessary? These are the points which are supposed to have been investigated. Did they take permission to go on that flight? These are all high power officers and they have died and the country has lost them.

Mr. Speaker: What does he want now? If he wanted to ask a supplementary, I have allowed him. If he wants to put another question, I would allow him.

Shri Ranga: What was the official purpose for which this flight was undertaken?

Shri D. R. Chavan: That, as I have already stated, would be known only after the report of the court of inquiry is available.

Mr. Speaker: The inquiry would reveal how the accident happened and where the fault was. But what necessitated the flight must be known to Government.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It will probably come out when the inquiry report is available, how they took off, who authorised them etc. It is very difficult to answer until the whole picture is known.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह रिपोर्ट कब तक आ जाएगी और जिन लोगों का नुकसान हुआ है क्या उनकी फैमिलीज को कोई कम्पेन्सेशन दिया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रिपोर्ट तो आ जाने दीजिए ।

श्री शिव नारायण : यह तो बता दें कि रिपोर्ट कब तक आएगी ।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: My colleague has got some details.

Shri Raghuramaiah: The accident occurred 50 miles from Agra. The aircraft was on a ferry flight.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: Pending the report of the inquiry, has any interim relief been given to the families of the victims?

Shri Ranga: My difficulty is that when the Prime Minister says something, whether it is satisfactory or not, we are supposed not to be able to put any more question at all to him. Is that the way of getting any proper answers from them? His deputy has supplemented that information which we were not able to follow.

Mr. Speaker: If he had not followed the particular answer, I can ask him to repeat it.

Shri Ranga: Even otherwise.

Mr. Speaker: Whether that satisfies him or not is a matter on which I cannot help.

Shri Ranga: This is because the Prime Minister gives a vague answer. You were satisfied with it and we were expected to be also satisfied. Thereafter, he himself was not satisfied and therefore he asked the junior Minister to give an additional answer. Is that the way the House is to be treated?

Shri Raghunath Singh: Why lose temper?

Mr. Speaker: Whether an answer can satisfy anybody or not, I cannot interfere.

Shri Ranga: Are we to understand that we are to keep quiet with whatever answer is given?

Mr. Speaker: There are other remedies.

Shri Ranga: What other remedies? We know what happens.

Mr. Speaker: What should I do?

Shri Ranga: It is in your power to say that it is a vague answer.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. How can I compensate for the numbers? I cannot do that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is needlessly excited. What I said was....

Shri Ranga: You do not give the answer.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I said that the full answer could only be given after the inquiry report was received. My colleague then reminded me and said he had some facts, not the full answer. I said, 'You should place them before the House'. And he has.

Shri Ranga: That only shows that you do not give us the required information.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि यह रिपोर्ट कब तक आएगी । क्या गवर्नमेंट यह एक्स्प्रेस देगी कि रिपोर्ट कब तक आएगी ? और जॉ आदमी मरे हैं, क्या उनके परिवारों को फायदा दी टाइम बीइंग कोई सहायता दी गई है या नहीं ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The report would be available in about a fortnight.

As regards interim compensation, family gratuity has been paid in cases where it is admissible.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister of State said something which we did not hear. That was in reply to a question as to what kind of flight it was.

Shri D. R. Chavan: It was a ferry flight.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The hon. Minister was saying that the report would be available within a fortnight. The accident occurred 6 months ago. If the report is not submitted in 15 days, will Government remind them?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Normally the report of a court of inquiry is completed in about two months' time. But in this particular case, delay has been due to several other factors, because all these officers were very busy with the air defence exercises. The members of the court of enquiry had to visit a number of stations. That is the reason for the delay.

War Service Concessions

*451. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of States which have implemented the scheme of war service concessions in their States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): The State Governments have sanctioned a number of concessions to Defence Service personnel and their families during the present emergency. A statement showing these concessions based on the information supplied by them is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2053/63].

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : स्टेटमेंट से यह जाहिर होता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भूदान यज्ञ को इस बारे में लिखा है कि इसमें से भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को सहायता दी जाए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनको भूदान यज्ञ को भूमि से सहायता दी गयी ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: We have not got that information.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I find from the statement that the concessions granted differ from State to State, re: education, grant of land and other things. Has Government tried to formulate a uniform policy which could be followed by all States?

Shri D. R. Chavan: All these concessions have been announced by the various States, and the concessions so announced have been brought to the notice of the various States.

Mr. Speaker: Has Government done something to see that all these concessions are uniform in all States?

Shri D. C. Sharma: For example, the bhoodan thing is in UP, but there is no bhoodan in Punjab. Of course, conditions differ from State to State. But still in the matter of such concessions like supply of books, *ex gratia* grants, grant of land, facilities for litigation etc. what has been done to effect uniformity? Or is it left to States to go their own way?

Shri Raghuramaiah: While it is certainly the effort of Government to have uniformity in these matters, the House will appreciate that each State has its own concessions according to its own facilities and so on. But it is the effort of Government to see that a uniform policy is laid down.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Do Government propose to give free legal aid to such of those jawans as have to fight their cases when disputed in courts of law?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Some States have done that.

Shri Tyagi: What are the details of the scheme of war service concessions commended to the States by the Centre? What is the type of concessions the Centre wants to be given?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The Home Ministry has made a certain announcement with regard to the Central Government employees who have joined military services, their seniority, pay and service rights have been protected. The Central Government have sent copies of those orders to various State Governments requesting them to announce such type of concessions.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जिनके जवान बेटे नेफ़ा में मारे गये हैं उनको भूमि और धन की सहायता तो क्या, उनके दरवाजे पर आज तक एक तहसीलदार भी नहीं जा सका है ?

[कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया ।]

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरा यह सवाल जरूरी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब कौन कह सकता है कि कोई तहसीलदार गया है या नहीं ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरे जो लोग मारे गये हैं उनके मुताबिक पूछ रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने उनको यह इन्कारमेंशन दे दी अब उनको चाहिए वह उस पर कदम उठावें ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : वे यह कह दें कि उनके दरवाजे पर पहुंचेगा । कुछ तो कह दें ।

Shri D. R. Chavan: If any particular instance is brought to our notice, we shall look into it.

Shri Iqbal Singh: One lakh acres of land have been given by the Rajasthan Government, and one lakh by Madhya Pradesh. What progress has been made in the distribution of this land?

Shri D. R. Chavan: At present, we have no information about it.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether all the States have enacted the necessary legislation to restore land to the defence personnel when they return from service?

Shri D. R. Chavan: All these details are available in the statement laid on the Table of the House. It is a long statement covering about 44 pages.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: In addition to the grant of land, may I know whether Government have made any provision for the rehabilitation of the

disabled soldiers? For instance, those who are armless or legless can be re-employed. Has Government made any attempt to rehabilitate them?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The Directorate of Resettlement have already some schemes for rehabilitation, and this matter is constantly under the review of Government, and every effort is made to do that.

Shaktiman Trucks

*452. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that indigenous content in the Shaktiman trucks manufactured by ordnance factories has been increased lately and if so, the extent thereof;

(b) the present production capacity for these trucks in India; and

(c) how the cost of production of Indian components compares with the cost of imported components?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir. The indigenous content in the Shaktiman Trucks manufactured in the Ordnance Factories has increased from 48.8% in September 1962 to 61.92% in October 1963.

(b) The present production capacity for these trucks in Ordnance Factories is 1300 per annum.

(c) The cost of components indigenously produced is generally higher than the cost of imported components at the moment.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the total cost of Shaktiman truck at present, and how far has it been reduced since production started in 1959 on account of increased indigenous components?

Shri Raghuramaiah: In the last part of the answer I have submitted that the cost of the indigenous components is at the moment generally higher because they are not economic units. We have a proposal to have a separate factory for this. Then we hope to bring down the indigenous cost. The price of the Shaktiman truck produced by us is Rs. 43,000. If a vehicle is imported from Germany, it will be certainly much cheaper, but we hope to reduce the indigenous cost by increasing the scope of manufacture.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the target of production of this truck this year, and by what time do they expect that their requirements would be fulfilled by the indigenous trucks?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have stated that the production capacity is 1,500 per annum.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Do Government intend to set apart a certain percentage of these trucks for agricultural purposes?

Shri Raghuramaiah: At the present moment we need all that we are producing for defence purposes, but if and when we establish a new factory exclusively for these vehicles and we are able to produce more than we need, then certainly we can consider.

Shri P. R. Patel: We are told that the Shaktiman truck costs Rs. 43,000. I want to know the value of the foreign components used in the truck.

Shri Raghuramaiah: The percentage of indigenous components given in the answer is in relation to the value. As I said, it has increased from 48.8 to 61.92 per cent.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Does the increase in components include any major or vital parts, or only minor things?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Even in regard to the engine, we are progressively making indigenous components.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I know whether any care is taken initially to see that the manufacture is in economic quantities, because on many occasions we have found that different kinds of manufacture are undertaken, and each one is uneconomic?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Care is taken to see that sufficient number of these trucks are produced so as to make them economical. But, since the emergency, in addition to this, we have also taken up the manufacture of Nissan 1 ton and Nissan Jeep, and so we could not manufacture as many trucks as we could have done had we concentrated only on these trucks.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What would be the number of trucks which must be produced if they are to be produced at economic rates, and what is that economic rate?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I would like to have notice for that.

Shri Tyagi: Last time a similar question was put to the hon. Minister, he gave the percentage of indigenous components, but later on it was found that that percentage also included the labour charges for assembling. I want to know whether this 62 per cent is the cost which includes assembling charges also.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Manufacture includes labour charges.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : जो पुर्जे भारतवर्ष में बनाये जा रहे हैं उनकी किस्म विलायती पुर्जों के मुकाबले में बराबर की है अथवा नहीं ?

Shri Raghuramaiah: It stands very good comparison.

Shri Tyagi: My question has not been replied to. May I appeal to you?

श्री प्रकाशवीर झा : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह शक्तिमान ट्रक जबलपुर

में तैयार हो रहे हैं और उनके पुर्जे बम्बई में तैयार हो रहे हैं, तो क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रही है कि जहाँ पुर्जे तैयार होते हैं वहीं ट्रक्स भी तैयार की जायें ? दो स्थानों पर यह काम करने से क्या सरकार को अधिक महंगा नहीं पड़ेगा ?

Shri Raghuramaiah: It is manufactured in Jabalpur. The engine is being made in Kanpur.

Mr. Speaker: He says the components are manufactured in Bombay.

Shri Raghuramaiah: After the emergency, in order to increase the rate of production, we have been farming out some of the components to the civil sector. It might be those parts which the hon. Member is referring to.

श्री कछवाय : क्या सरकार यह बताने की कृपा करेगी कि इस समय कितने ऐसे बेकार ट्रक्स हैं जो कि सरकार के पास ताने के अन्दर बन्द पड़े हैं और वह कितनी लागत के हैं ? क्या यह बात भी सही है कि उनके पुर्जे सये ट्रकों में काम में लाये जाते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शक्तिमान ट्रकों में ?

श्री कछवाय : जी हाँ ।

Shri Raghuramaiah: I do not know whether the hon. Member is referring to Shaktiman. I am not aware of any of them lying idle.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated that the price of Shaktiman was more than the price prevailing in Germany. It is a fact that the price of Shaktiman in India is less than that of the trucks supplied by Premier Automobiles and TELCO?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Those figures I have not got. What I have given are the present rates in relation to MAN of Germany.

Shri Tyagi: A clarification was needed. My question was not replied to.....

Mr. Speaker: I will give him another opportunity, but he should not intervene after every supplementary.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : जिन कम्पनियों के अन्दर शक्तिमान ट्रक्स बनाये जा रहे हैं तो क्या वह कम्पनियाँ हमारी ज़रूरत पूरी कर सकेंगी या कोई और फैक्टरी लगाने का विचार है ?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have already submitted that in order to increase the rate of production not only in relation to these trucks, but also the tractors and the Nissan 1 ton and Nissan jeep, Government have under consideration a proposal to establish a self-contained factory.

Shri Tyagi: I wanted a clarification as to whether this 62 per cent includes labour on the manufacture of components or even assembly charges are counted in this 62 per cent.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Naturally when the whole product is evaluated or any part thereof is evaluated the labour charges as well as charges involved in assembly go in as part of the labour charges.

Shri Tyagi: Would you give the break-up?

Mr. Speaker: 62 per cent includes the assembly charges also?

Shri Raghuramaiah: That is my present information.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister stated that the cost of these trucks is higher than the cost of some trucks produced in Germany. May I know how long will it take us to bring down its cost to the German level?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have already stated that the whole object is to have a self-contained factory to increase the rate of production so that the cost will go down.

Mr. Speaker: Could he give an idea of the time?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Until that factory is started it will be too premature.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is there any targetal dateline for producing a purely swadeshi military truck and if so what is it?

Shri Raghuramaiah: In all cases of manufacture with foreign collaboration, the ultimate object is to have everything indigenously produced except in relation to such proprietary items as any country would import from any other country.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any target line by which we will be able to achieve that goal?

Shri Raghuramaiah: We are anxious to do it as soon as we can.

Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.

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- *453. { Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Air Force have accepted 'Krishak', a light four-seater aircraft developed at Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. and has placed an initial order for 38 aircraft; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned by Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. in 1962-63?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Krishak aircraft developed by Hindustan Aircraft Limited has been accepted by I.A.F. and an order for 30 aircraft has been placed.

(b) By indigenous manufacture of various types of aircraft, aero-engines

and rail-coaches etc., Hindustan Aircraft Limited has worked out foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 777.09 lakhs as saved during 1962-63.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि प्रतिवर्ष ऐसे कितने विमान बनाने का लक्ष्य है और अभी ऐसे कितने विमान बनाए जा रहे हैं ?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The programme of production is that during 1964, they will be able to do three, during 1965, 24 and then that.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि एक विमान का लागत-वर्च (कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन) क्या है ?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The cost of production will be about Rs. 97,000 per aircraft.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the percentage of indigenous parts used? May I know whether the engine is also indigenous?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The hon. Member will get an idea if I say that out of this Rs. 97,000, there is an element of Rs. 56,000 foreign exchange.

Survey of Border areas of U.P. and Punjab

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- *454. { Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission propose to conduct a comprehensive survey of the border areas of U.P. and Punjab;

(b) if so, the main items on which the survey will be conducted; and

(c) when the survey will be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Sari C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The Planning Commission does not propose to conduct a comprehensive survey of the border areas of U.P. and Punjab. The Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission sponsored in March, 1961, a socio-economic survey of the Uttarkhand region in U.P. which is being directed by the Vice-Chancellor, U.P. Agricultural University, Pant Nagar.

(b) The socio-economic survey of Uttarkhand region was designed to collect socio-economic data which would be useful for purposes of planned development of the region. It was to cover all important aspects including demographic features, agriculture and livestock, transport, trade, labour, consumer expenditure and housing.

(c) An extensive survey of Uttarkhand has been completed and a preliminary draft report has been prepared. Intensive studies of selected sectors are proposed to be undertaken.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: As per the report submitted by this committee, do the Central Government propose to give any financial assistance to the State Government of U.P. to execute some of these recommendations?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The Research Programme Committee approved Rs. 36,934 being the cost of the scheme in view of the strategic importance of the area. A special advisory committee has been constituted the External Affairs Ministry and other Ministries are also there.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether there would be a permanent standing committee for this area to review the proposals?

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Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The advisory committee is fairly permanent and it will keep in touch with all the developments in that area.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether the position of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir border areas is the same as that of Uttarkhand and if so why no such survey of these areas has been undertaken?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: We have now started with Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Uttarkashi. They are border areas.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether one of the objects of this survey is to launch a scheme for bringing national integration.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I do not know whether it arises out of this question.

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know which will be the agency for making an intensive study of selected sectors and also whether Government have selected these sectors?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The advisory committee consists of representatives from the Ministry of External Affairs, Home Affairs, Defence and Survey of India. The report of Mr. Stevenson, Vice-Chancellor of U.P. Agricultural University, Pant Nagar, is already before us.

Shri K. C. Pant: My question is not answered. Who will conduct this intensive survey—the Vice Chancellor or the Government?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The advisory committee has overall charge. The socio-economic survey includes anthropological, geographical and political aspects also.

श्री निखेद्वर प्रसाद : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इन्टेरिम रिपोर्ट में जो गिफारिशों की गई है,

उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और सर्वेक्षण से क्या पता चला है ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Certain decisions have been taken; they are fairly long. We are following them up.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: On the basis of the statistical information what will be the salient features of the intensive development scheme undertaken by the Government?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is a socio-economic survey it includes an anthropological survey of the people of these districts. All the economic contents are involved.

Shri D. J. Naik: The border areas of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh etc. are also under-developed and are inhabited by tribal people. What steps do Government propose to take to improve the economic condition of the tribals and develop these areas?

Mr. Speaker: That is a much broader question.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The basis of this was two research proposals: firstly, 'a pilot study project for an historical and anthropological survey in Lahaul and Spiti' prepared by Dr. S. R. K. Chopra and Dr. P. L. Mehra and secondly, 'socio-cultural economic study of the people of Ladakh' by Dr. Biswas and Dr. I. P. Singh of Delhi University. All this formed the basis.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether Government have any proposal for establishing peasant-soldier colonies on these border areas on the pattern of the Nahal establishments in Israel?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I would submit that it does not arise out of this question.

Shri D. J. Naik: Sir, my question is not answered. It was: What steps

do Government intend to take to improve the economic conditions of the people and to develop these areas?

Mr. Speaker: That is a much broader question.

Shri Kapur Singh: On a point of order. The hon. Deputy Minister says that this does not arise out of this question. Firstly, he has no competence to decide this question. Secondly, this question arises directly out of the original question put. (*Interruption.*). The Nahal settlements in Israel are socio-economic and political settlements, and therefore, this question arises directly and is tied up with the original question.

Mr. Speaker: When the Minister says that this question does not arise out of that, he only draws my attention to this objection, and he does not take the decision.

Shri Kapur Singh: I really want to have information on that point. If he is in a position to say 'no' he can say "there is no such proposal", or if he can say 'yes', he can say "there is such a proposal."

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry I have not been able to explain myself. He took objection to the Minister taking a decision on the plea that this was not relevant to the question.

Shri Kapur Singh: Will he decide or will you decide? Who is to decide, Sir?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The decision is to be made by you or by the Minister? That is the question.

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what I am saying. When the Minister says that it is not relevant to the main question, he only draws my attention to that objection and does not take a decision. That is only a submission on the part of the Minister to the Chair.

and then, if I agree, that matter remains there, namely, that it is not relevant. If I do not agree, then I will ask the Minister to reply to it. That is the position.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If you do not say 'Yes', it rather affects us; you just pass on without saying yes or no.

Mr. Speaker: I will try to, but I think every fraction of a second is to be saved.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But not at the cost of the rules and efficiency.

Shri Ranga: Whenever we put a supplementary question, raising a question for information, the Minister says he has not got the information. May we understand that the question as well as the answer are just on record? The Minister is expected to ascertain the information and if he finds it necessary, take necessary action in regard to that particular matter.

Mr. Speaker: That is not always the case. It depends on the circumstances. When he says he has not got the information, the Member has to pursue that matter further; he may write to him a letter, getting the information privately for himself. If he wants that answer to be further clarified on the floor of the House, he might just repeat his question, or, if he feels that the information given is not adequate, and he wants some elucidation, he might ask for a half-an-hour discussion. There are so many things he can do.

Shri Hem Raj: Question No. 455 may be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot do that. The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bull-dozers from U.S.A.

{ **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
*448. { **Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:**
 { **Shri Rameshwar Tantiya:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States Government have agreed to make available to us a sufficient number of bull-dozers and rotary snow ploughs for use on mountainous routes in frontier region;

(b) whether it would be possible to make the snow-bound high passes passable in the winter; and

(c) apart from snow clearing on the routes, whether it is proposed to commission any other devices of transportation, such as aerial ropeways in the snowbound high altitude areas of our northern frontiers?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The U.S. Government have agreed in principle to make available to Border Roads some machinery and equipment. The extent of assistance and other related matters are under discussion. Some Bull-dozers have been received and a few snow ploughs are expected to be delivered soon.

(b) Some of the Passes can be kept open by using equipment for snow removal and snow clearance.

(c) The question of installation of ropeways in some areas is under consideration.

**Advertisement Hoardings in
New Delhi**

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

*449. **Shri D. N. Tiwary:**

Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee has asked Government to demolish all commercial advertisement hoardings in the Capital;

(b) if so, the reasons given therefor; and

(c) the decision taken by Government?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): (a) The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity has no commercial hoardings within the limits of the New Delhi Municipal Committee. They have, however, in this area eight National Defence Publicity hoardings donated free by the advertising agencies. The New Delhi Municipal Committee have asked the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity to remove the names of the donors from these hoardings.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

**Development of Under-developed
Regions**

*455. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any surveys have been undertaken for assessing the possibilities of the development of under-developed regions of States;

(b) if so, in which States and which regions of those States; and

(c) the results or outcome of such surveys?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) to (c). Under the auspices of the Central Government, no such surveys have been undertaken so far. A joint Study Team was appointed by the Planning Commission to review the economic and social progress in four districts in eastern Uttar Pradesh, e.g. Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Deoria and Azamgarh, with a view to accelerating economic and social development in this area. The Team's report is awaited.

Heavy Electricals Ltd. Bhopal

*456. { **Shri Umanath:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Labour Laws are not made applicable to Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether steps have been taken by Government to apply Central Labour Laws to all the Public Sector projects?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) All the relevant Central Labour Laws are applicable to Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal except—

(i) Maternity Benefit Act, 1961;

(ii) Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946; and

(iii) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (except Chapter V-A).

(b) Where Central Labour Laws are not applicable State Labour Laws are applicable.

(c) The Central Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act has recently been amended and as soon as it is brought into force this Central Act will apply to all the public sector pro-

jects under the control of the Central Government.

Conference on Labour Relations in Public Undertakings

*457. **Shri Bishanchander Seih:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high level meeting was convened by the Union Home Minister to discuss the strained labour relations in some of the large public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the measures suggested by the Committee to deal with the labour management in the public sector projects in the three States of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal;

(c) whether he discussed the issue with prominent labour leaders; and

(d) if so, how far it has helped him in solving the question?

The Minister of Supply (Shri Hathi):

(a) Yes.

(b) There was a general discussion to find out ways and means to improve labour relations and to eliminate inter-union rivalries. The union leaders were advised not to resort to "go slow tactics". It was also decided that a senior officer of the Ministry of Labour and Employment should enquire into the situation regarding the steps taken for the verification of membership of the labour unions of Hindustan Steel Rourkela.

(c) Discussions were held with the concerned union leaders.

(d) The response from the union leaders was generally satisfactory.

Coal Mines in Bihar

*458. { **Dr. U. Misra:**
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been recent instances of flooding of coal-mining

pits belonging to the National Coal Development Corporation in Giridih and other places in Bihar;

(b) whether it is a fact that workers of the Kolimaran Pit have been laid off because of flooding of pits;

(c) the extent of damage caused by flooding of pits, including loss of human life and mining machinery; and

(d) the preventive measures proposed to be taken by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Yes, in Giridih only.

(b) Yes.

(c) There was no loss of life. Certain pumps and haulages with ancillaries and one auxiliary fan and ancillaries were, however, damaged.

(d) The management have been directed to prevent accumulation of large quantities of water on the surface.

Sino-Indian Border Dispute

*459. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the Colombo Powers has suggested to him the desirability of holding talks with the Chinese Premier or joining an Afro-Asian Conference including China with a view to resolving the India-China Conflict;

(b) whether the Chinese Premier has conveyed to Government his desire on similar lines; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) None of the Colombo Conference countries has suggested the holding of talks between the Prime

Minister of India and the Chinese Premier or that India should join an Afro-Asian Conference including China with a view to resolving the India-China conflict.

(b) A suggestion that the two Prime Ministers might meet had been made by the Chinese Premier in his letter of October 24th to the Prime Minister of India. He has reiterated the suggestion recently in a press interview with the General Manager of Reuter.

(c) Government is of the view that little purpose would be served in a meeting of the two Prime Ministers in the context of Chinese intransigence in accepting in full and implementing the Colombo proposals.

Industrial Disputes Act

*460. { Shri Sudhansu Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Industrial Disputes Act has not been fully implemented in Defence Industries; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act do not apply to Defence Civilians who are subject to the Services Act, or are employed in installations which have been held to be outside the purview of this Act. Wherever the Act applies, its provisions are being implemented and instances of non-implementation if any, which come to notice, are looked into and remedied.

Educational System in Goa

*461. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the important changes, if any, brought about in the Educational Sys-

tem at all levels in Goa, Daman and Diu, since liberation;

(b) whether, along with other changes, any training institutions both for the teachers and the taught have been opened; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2054/63].

Persons of Indian Origin in Ceylon

*462. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any information from the Government of Ceylon about the survey conducted there in the plantation areas which has shown that about 3,50,000 estate workers of Indian origin wish to return to India with their family members; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) (a) No, Sir. No such survey has been conducted.

(b) Does not arise.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

*463. **Shri K. N. Pande:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employees' State Insurance Scheme as applied in plantation areas covers only the workers employed in the workshops and not those employed in fields; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such discrimination and the steps taken to provide proper medical facilities to the workers employed in the fields?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, provided the workshop is a factory but not a seasonal factory as defined in the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

(b) The Employees' State Insurance Scheme applies at present to factory workers only. Field workers in plantations get medical facilities in accordance with the provisions of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, and the rules framed thereunder.

Safety Helmets for Miners

*464. { Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand for free supply of safety helmets to miners by employers has been made to Government by Indian Mine Workers Federation;

(b) whether it is a fact that mine-owners are asking for a security deposit of five rupees; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to see that there is no such curb put on free supply of safety helmets?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Chief Inspector of Mines has already directed the managements that safety hats should be supplied free of cost. There is however a proposal under consideration of the Standing Safety Advisory Committee for taking a security deposit of Rs. 5 from each worker as a safeguard against possible misuse of safety hats. The matter is to be discussed further with labour unions.

Code of Conduct for the Press

*465. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broad-

casting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 575 on the 9th September, 1963 and state the nature of co-operation sought and received from the Press with regard to the observance of the Code of Conduct?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Over 4,000 copies of the Code of Conduct were forwarded to newspapers all over the country with the request that they should observe the Code. Every paper which has replied so far has promised to observe the Code both in letter and spirit.

Indians Detained in Tibet

*466. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 434 on the 2nd September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether release of five Indian detainees in Tibet has since been secured; and

(b) if not, the further action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A copy of our note dated the 14th October, 1963, which was handed over to the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2055/63].

Wage Board for Non-Journalist Employees

*467. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been made by the All India Newspaper

Employees' Federation to appoint a Wage Board for non-journalist employees; and

(b) if so, whether the same has been considered by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes.

(b) It has been decided to set up a Wage Board for the non-journalist employees of newspaper establishments. The composition and terms of reference of the Wage Board are being finalized.

Indians in Mozambique

*468. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the progress, if any achieved in the repatriation and restoration of the assets of Indians squeezed out of Mozambique;

(b) whether the Government of India have extended any assistance for rehabilitation to the aforesaid persons of Indian origin; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2056/63].

Dock Workers

*469. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations have been going on for more than eighteen months concerning local demands of various categories of dock-workers at the ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Goa;

(b) if so, the possibilities of early settlement of the issues; and

(c) whether the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation has been considering the question of launching direct action?

The Minister of Supply (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No. It is however understood that the Federation observed the 6th December, 1963 as the "Demands Day" when deputations were sent to various port authorities for settlement of their demands.

छावनी क्षेत्र

*४७०. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री द्वितीय लोक-सभा की प्र.क्वलन समिति के १४१वें प्रतिवेदन के अध्याय १ के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समिति की इस निष्पत्ति पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है कि सरकार को छावनी क्षेत्रों में उपयुक्त प्रजातन्त्रीय व्यवस्था को संवर्धित रूप देने के लिए आवश्यक विधान पुरःस्थापित करना चाहिए और

(ख) क्या कानून बनने तक सरकार ने छावनी बांडों में प्रजातन्त्रीय व्यवस्था लागू करने के लिये कोई कार्यतालिका आदेश अनुदेश जारी किए हैं तथा यदि हां, तो वे क्या हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) छावनी एक्ट १९२४ के संशोधन, जो अन्य बातों के साथ छावनी क्षेत्रों में असैनिकीकरण लाने के लिए, पहले से उठाये गये कई पगों को नियमों का रूप देने, विचाराधीन हैं ।

(ख) निर्वाचित तथा मनोनीत सदस्यों के बीच समानता लाने के लिए, सभी, प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी की छावनियों में, मनोनीत सैनिक अफसरों में से एक स्थान रिक्त रखने के लिए आदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं । कई व्यवसायों के लिए आवश्यक लाइसेंस

जारी करने तथा भवनों पर नियन्त्रण के मामलों में, अस्थायिक क्षेत्र सभितियों को छावनी बोर्ड के अधिकार देने के लिए भी आदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं ।

Immunity enjoyed by Diplomatic Personnel

***471. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the statement made on a Calling Attention Notice on the 19th November, 1963 and state:

(a) the categories of diplomatic personnel and staff who enjoy diplomatic immunity;

(b) the categories of diplomatic personnel and staff who enjoy immunity from every process of law;

(c) the procedure in either case, of bringing an offender to trial in a Court of Law; and

(d) the offences and crimes excluded from the scope of immunity?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The categories of persons who enjoy immunity under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations are as under:

(i) Diplomatic Agents.

(ii) Members of the technical and Administrative staff of the Missions.

(iii) Members of the service staff of the Mission.

(b) Diplomatic Agents enjoy immunity from criminal jurisdiction of the Receiving State. They also enjoy immunity from the civil and administrative jurisdiction of the Receiving State except in regard to some civil actions, e.g., a real action relating to private immovable property situated in the territory of the Receiving State unless the property is held on behalf of the Sending State for the purposes of the Mission.

(i) Members of the administrative and technical staff, if they are not nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State, would be entitled to immunity from criminal jurisdiction, but immunity from Civil and administrative jurisdiction shall not extend to acts performed outside the course of their duties.

(ii) Members of the service staff who are not nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State shall enjoy immunity only in respect of acts performed in the course of duties.

(iii) Members of the non-diplomatic staff who are nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State shall enjoy privileges and immunities only to the extent admitted by the receiving State. However, the receiving State must exercise its jurisdiction over those persons in such a manner as not to interfere unduly with the performance of the functions of the mission.

(c) If any person falling in any of the categories mentioned in (a) above is to be tried for any offence in a Court of Law, the Sending State must waive the immunity and such waiver shall be express.

(d) There are no such offences and crimes.

Screening of Indian Films in Karachi

***472.** { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan Government have been pressing upon the Indian

High Commission in Karachi to discontinue screening of Indian feature films;

(b) if so, the reasons given by them; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The Pakistan Government requires all foreign Missions in Pakistan, including the Indian High Commission, to conform to the requirements of the Cinematographic Act in screening their films outside the diplomatic premises. No separate or specific request has been made by the Pakistan Government to our High Commission asking them to discontinue showing feature films.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Economic Growth

*473. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest assessment reveals that the growth of the country's economy during the last two years has failed to keep pace with that of population; and

(b) if so, the figures showing the growth of population and the economic growth in the field of industry and agriculture separately?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). According to the latest assessment the rise in national income during the last two years has been 4.7 per cent as against an estimated rise of 4.5 per cent in the population. The income in industry went up by 9.5 per cent during this period, whereas the income in agriculture went down by 1.4 per cent.

Quarters for H.A.L. Employees

1269. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the **Minister of Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters already constructed by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited for their employees;

(b) the number of quarters still under construction;

(c) the number of employees provided with quarters till the end of October, 1963; and

(d) the number of employees proposed to be provided with quarter in 1964-65?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) 2,162 (as on 31st October 1963).

(b) 251.

(c) 2,162.

(d) 251.

Bharat Electronics Ltd.

1270. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the **Minister of Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working at present under the Bharat Electronics Limited, at Bangalore; and

(b) the number of (i) women employees, (ii) Scheduled-Castes, (iii) Scheduled Tribes and (iv) other Backward Classes employees among them?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) 3606 (as on 1st November 1963).

(b) (i) 575.
(ii) 661.
(iii) 2. } As on 1st November 1963.

(iv) In absence of particulars of 'other Backward Classes'

the Hon'ble member has in view, it is difficult to furnish this information.

S. Cs. and S. Ts. Registered in Orissa Employment Exchanges

1271. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes registered in various Employment Exchanges in Orissa as on the 30th June, 1963; and

(b) the number of such candidates as were provided with employment assistance during 1962 and from January to June, 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Scheduled Castes 5,306

Scheduled Tribes . 8,904

(b) The information is given below:—

Category of applicants	No. placed in employment during	
	1962	January June, 1963
(1)	(2)	(3)
Scheduled Castes	1,210	682
Scheduled Tribes	2,015	

Workers' Education Centres in Orissa

1272. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any workers' education Centres have so far been started or proposed to be started in the State of Orissa during 1962-63 and 1963-64; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) A Regional Centre for Workers' Education started functioning at Rourkela with effect from 8th August, 1963.

(b) A batch comprising 24 worker-teachers has completed three months training which included group discussions, lectures, local excursions, an educational tour, debates, role-plays, and instructions through audio-visual aids. One unit level class for training of workers has since been organized.

Films on Removal of Untouchability

1273. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been given to the Government of Orissa for the production of films in Oriya language, on the removal of untouchability during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the total amount given or proposed to be given and the details thereof?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Jeejeebhoy Committee on Employees of Major Ports

1274. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Tribunal has been appointed to adjudicate on anomalies arising out of the recommendations of the Jeejeebhoy Committee on categorisation and classification of Class III and Class IV employees in major ports;

(b) the reasons why the ports of Madras, Kandla, Cochin and Visakhapatnam have not been covered in the Tribunal's terms of reference, despite representations by workers' unions in

these ports for inclusion of their anomaly cases also; and

(c) whether it is proposed to include those who are excluded in the interests of industrial peace?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Yes. The cases referred to the Tribunal pertain only to the Bombay Port Trust and the Calcutta Port Commissioners.

(b) and (c). Representations have been received from Cochin and Visakhapatnam and these are under consideration.

Unregistered Dock Workers' Scheme

1275. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Unregistered Dock Workers' Scheme, 1957, popularly known as the "Listing" scheme, was intended only as a first step towards decasualisation of various categories of dock workers; and

(b) the steps taken by the Dock Labour Boards of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to bring such "Listed" categories under their respective Boards as per the Registered Dock Workers' Scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) One of the objects of the "Listing" Scheme is to collect necessary data with a view to see whether the listed workers can be ultimately decasualised and given the benefit of regular employment, guaranteed wages etc.

(b) This question has been considered and it has been found that the time is not yet ripe for covering the listed workers by the Registered Dock Workers Scheme. In Bombay listed Chipping and Painting workers

have been made entitled to the benefits of minimum guarantee, attendance allowance, Provident Fund, gratuity, holidays etc. in terms of an agreement.

Labour Welfare Officers in Madras Textile Mills

1276. Shri M. P. Swamy: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of textile mills in Madras State which have not employed labour welfare officers so far; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the Government of Madras and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

State Engineering Works, Gwalior

1277. Shrimati Vijaya Raje Scindia:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far or proposed to be taken for defence production in State Engineering Works, Gwalior; and

(b) the nature of weapons and ammunitions to be produced?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). The possibility of production of Defence Stores at the State Engineering Works, Gwalior, is under the examination of Government. The nature of stores to be produced there will be determined after the potential of the Works has been critically assessed by the Director General, Ordnance Factories.

Educated Unemployed in Madras

1278. Shri Malaichami: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed in Madras State as on the 31st December, 1962; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes amongst them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) 41,083 educated persons (matriculates and above) remained on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges.

(b) Scheduled Castes	1,707
Scheduled Tribes*	13

*Separate figures for other Backward Classes are not available.

**योजना आयोग के कर्मचारियों की
विदेश यात्राएं**

१२७९. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९६२-६३ और १९६३-६४ में अब तक योजना आयोग के कितने सदस्यों और वरिष्ठ पदाधिकारियों ने विदेश यात्रायें की;

(ख) उनकी यात्रा का प्रोजेन क्या था और प्रत्येक पर सरकार का कितना खर्च हुआ ; और

(ग) योजना आयोग के कौन कौन से सदस्य तथा वरिष्ठ पदाधिकारी इस समय विदेशों में हैं ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत)

(क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, बेल्सिए संख्या एचल टी २०५७/६३].

(ग) डा० डी० के० घोष, निदेशक योजना आयोग, जो हाल ही में प्रतिनियुक्ति (डेप्युटेशन) पर विदेश गए हैं, इस समय यू० के० में हैं ।

Tibetan Refugees

1280. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Tibetan refugees in the country at present; and

(b) the amount spent on them upto 1962-63?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Approximately 37,000.

(b) Rs. 1,59,92,429/-.

शेख अब्दुल्ला की रिहाई

१२८१ { श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री :
श्री कपूर सिंह :
श्री नरसिंह रेड्डी :
श्री गुलशन :

इया प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला की रिहाई के लिये कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने प्रधान मंत्री को ज्ञापन भेजा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यंग्य क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू):

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जापान में कहा गया था कि शेख अब्दुल्ला और उनके साथियों के विरुद्ध न्यायालय में एक लम्बे अरसे से मुकदमे चल रहे हैं जिन पर भारी खर्चा हो रहा है, और उनकी विचारण की आखिरी अवस्था तक पहुंचने से पहले कार्यवाही कई वर्ष तक चलने की संभावना है। इसलिए जापान में सुझाव दिया गया था कि शेख अब्दुल्ला और उनके साथियों को बिना किसी शर्त के रिहा कर दिया जाए।

(ग) सरकार ने कोई ऐसा निर्णय, जैसा कि जापान में सुझाया गया था, नहीं लिया

नागा विद्रोही

१२८२ { श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री धवन :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ७ सितम्बर, १९६२ को किगवेमा के ग्रामरक्षकों और नागा विद्रोहियों में मुठभेड़ होने के फलस्वरूप कुछ आदमी मारे गये; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कितने आदमी किगवेमा के मारे गये ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चट्वाण) (क) और (ख). किगवेमा के ग्रामरक्षकों के एक स्तंभ ने १ सितम्बर, १९६२ को किगवेमा से दक्षिण-पूर्व लगभग ५ मील पर, विद्रोही नागाओं के गप्त स्थान पर, आक्रमण किया था—न कि ७ सितम्बर, १९६२ को। संघर्ष के परिणामस्वरूप ५ विद्रोही नागा मारे गये थे, परन्तु ग्राम संरक्षकों की कोई क्षति नहीं हुई थी।

Office of Controller General of Defence Production

1283. **Shri S. M. Benerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post

of Controller General of Defence production has now been abolished;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, whether this post has been split up into three posts; and

(d) if so, whether this has been done for greater efficiency?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raguramaiah): (a) The post of the Controller General of Defence Production which had been re-designated as the Controller General of Inspection & Planning in March 1963, has been abolished recently.

(b) to (d). With the increase in the range and volume of Defence equipment, following the emergency, it was considered that there should be one officer wholly responsible for Inspection and another officer wholly responsible for the Planning of new Ordnance Factories. The post of the Controller General of Inspection & Planning has been therefore replaced by that of the Director General, Inspection. An Officer on Special Duty looks after the planning and establishment of new factories. These arrangements have been made with a view to securing greater efficiency.

Ex-Servicemen in NEFA

{ Shri Maheswar Naik:
1284. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
{ Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question N. 857 on the 26th August, 1963 and state the progress made regarding the resettlement of ex-servicemen in NEFA?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): As stated by the Prime Minister in reply to Unstarred Question No. 465 on the 25th November, 1963, a Pilot Project for the settlement, in the first instance, of 200 ex-service

families in the Vijaya Nagar area of Tirap Frontier Division in NEFA has been approved in principle and is under examination in detail.

U.K. Comets for China

1285. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. N. Tiwari:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Balakrishna Wasnik:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Chinese bid to buy Comet aircraft from U.K.; and

(b) whether Government have taken up this issue with the U.K. Government?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) While Government's attention has been drawn to newspaper reports of Chinese interest in buying Comet aircraft from the United Kingdom, no such sales to China have taken place so far.

(b) In the circumstances, the question of the Government of India taking up this question with the U.K. Government does not arise.

Mangla Dam

1286. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the latest position regarding the construction of Mangla Dam by the Government of Pakistan?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Government have no official information. However, according to reports in the Pakistan Press, the construction of the Dam is in progress. The Government of India have made their

position clear in their protests lodged with the President of the Security Council in 1957, 1958 and 1959.

Foreigners in Himalayan Expedition

1287. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of foreigners who were given permission, during 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963 up-to-date to go beyond the 'inner line' on the Himalayan expedition?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): An Indo-Japanese Expedition comprising of six Indian and six Japanese nationals was permitted to go to Jongri in Sikkim in 1960. No other foreign Expeditions were allowed to go to the Himalayas in 1961, 1962 and 1963 (up-to-date).

The year-wise number of foreigners allowed to visit the Himalayas for tourism [trekking] mountaineering from 1960 onwards is given below:--

1960	58
1961	5
1962	3
1963	14

Accidents in Coal and Iron Ore Mines

1288. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents in various coal and iron ore mines in the country during 1962-63;

(b) the number of persons who died and those who were injured and the total amount of money paid to the injured workers and the bereaved families as compensation; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such accidents in future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) and (b):

Accidents.		No. of Persons.		
Mineral	Fatal	Serious Killed	Injured	
Coal	237	2934	283	3037
Iron Ore	11	133	12	134

Information in regard to compensation paid is not available.

(c) Safety precautions are laid down in the Mines Act and the Regulations which are enforced and in the event of violation prosecution is launched. In order to inculcate safety consciousness among workers safety weeks have been conducted in coal mines and a considerable drop in serious accidents has been observed. A National Council for Safety in Mines has been set up to conduct safety education and spread safety consciousness among workers. Also statutory rules are being framed providing for vocational training of persons employed or seeking employment in mines.

Plan Outlay in Rajasthan

1289. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Third Plan outlay for Rajasthan has been considerably cut down and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether tempo of work and expenditure instead of going up from year to year is going down and if it is so, the steps being taken to correct the position and to make up for the short falls?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Indians in South Africa

1290. { Shri Surrendra Pal Singh;
Shrimati Savitri Nigam;
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of South Africa have drawn up a new scheme for the benefit of the Indian settlers in that country under which some opportunity will be given to them to build up their own prospects and future in that country without infringing on the rights of other racial groups; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Government is not aware of any such scheme drawn up by the Government of South Africa. In the absence of diplomatic relations with the Government of South Africa, Government are not in a position to obtain the information asked for.

Although Government has no definite information, it is evident that any policy that the South African Government might be contemplating would be in conformity with their policy of apartheid which they have not abandoned. In the circumstances, any arrangements or any scheme which might separate persons of Indian origin with others in that country could not possibly be beneficial to any category of citizens.

Bharat Sewak Samaj

1291. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Sewak Samaj (Delhi) has a Yoga health department;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred by the Bharat Sewak Samaj (Delhi) on this, year-wise, since 1958; and

(c) the achievements made by the Yoga health department since 1958?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2058/63].

Electronic Complex

1292. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to set up an Electronics Complex in the country for the production of defence equipment; and

(b) if so, whether this enterprise will be set up in the public Sector or in Private Sector?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raguramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir. This is in addition to the factory proposed to be set up in Hyderabad as part of the Mig Project.

(b) The whole subject is under examination at present.

सेना के अधिकारियों तथा जवानों की सुविधाएं

१२६३. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेना में अधिकारियों और जवानों की सुख-सुविधाओं में बहुत बड़े अन्तर के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) जवानों के प्रति हेल्-मेल और समीप के सम्पर्क स्थापित करने की दिशा में अधिकारी वर्ग के रेवेय में उचित परिवर्तन लाने की दिशा में मंत्रालय ने क्या सफलता प्राप्त की ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) कहीं अधिक मात्रा में
1693 (A1) LSD—3.

उत्तरदायित्वों तथा कर्तव्यों के पालन के कारण अफसर अवर श्रेणी सैनिकों से अधिक वेतन तथा भत्ते पाते हैं। इसी कारण उन की सेवा की शर्तों में भी अन्तर है। जहाँ तक, सुविधाओं का प्रश्न है, जैसे कि निशुल्क वास्य स्थान, बिजली, पानी, फर्नीचर, परिवहन, खानपान, वस्त्र, चिकित्सा उपचार तथा बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए भत्ता और डाक संबंधी सुविधाएं, हजामत और वस्त्र धुलाई की सुविधाएं इत्यादि, अवर श्रेणी सैनिकों को अफसरों से अधिक सुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं।

(ख) इस विषय पर सलाह देने का प्रबंध है और स्थिति संतोषजनक समझी गई है।

Civilian Officers for Army Commission

1294. Shri Sivamurthi Swami: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civilian officers who have joined army as Commissioned Officers since the declaration of emergency;

(b) whether their seniority will be considered from the date they joined the army or the civil service; and

(c) the present policy of Government in such cases of civilians who are transferred for military service during the emergency?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) 1553. This number includes both gazetted and non-gazetted civilian Government servants.

(b) and (c). Normally civilian officers count their seniority from the date of grant of commission in the Army. There is, however, an exception in the case of engineers and doctors. Engineering graduates on grant of short Service Regular Commission in the Technical Corps of the Army get an ante-date of 2 years for the purpose of seniority and pay for

possessing one of the prescribed technical qualifications. Those among the engineers who have had previous civil employment under Central or State Governments or public sector undertakings are eligible for an additional ante-date for a maximum period of 2 years as follows:—

- (i) one year for every completed year of service as Executive Engineer or equivalent appointment.
- (ii) one year for every two completed years of service as Assistant Engineer or equivalent appointment.

As regards civil doctors granted Emergency Commission, ante-date on commission to the extent of half the period of professional experience for class II service, full period towards class I service, and in addition 1½ years for house appointments and post graduate qualifications, is permissible. It is possible for an officer to get a maximum of 6½ years of combined ante-date in this manner. Short Service Commissioned officers in the Army Medical Corps can get a maximum of 18 months ante-date depending on qualifications and experience.

Space Research

1295. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked for Italian Government's assistance for space research in India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Italian Government thereto?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Government has not asked for the Italian Government's assistance to implement India's space research programme. Informal dis-

cussions have, however, been held regarding the possibility of collaborating with Italy in areas of common interest in space research. The discussions are still in an exploratory stage.

National Defence College

1296. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the **Minister of Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Defence College, which was closed at the time of the Chinese invasion last year, has since been re-opened; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The National Defence College will re-open on the 15th January 1964.

एमरजेंसी कमीशन

१२९७. श्री श्रीकारलाल बरवा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एमरजेंसी कमीशन के लिये आयु सीमा ३० से घटा कर २७ कर दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सीमा किस तारीख से लागू की जायेगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) १ जनवरी, १९६४ से ।

कोटा में वायु सेना के लिए भर्ती

१२९८. श्री श्रीकारलाल बरवा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा (राजस्थान) में ३० नवम्बर, १९६२ से वायु सेना में भर्ती शुरू की गयी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके लिए क्या सुविधाएँ दी गयी हैं; और

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये कितनी छूट दी गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उपभोगी (दा० रा० चह्वाण) : (क) तथा (ख). भारतीय विमान सेना के लिए भर्ती, कोटा में १० वर्ष हुए, शुरू की गई थी। भारतीय विमान सेना के लिए, जोधपुर का रिक्तिंग अफसर, समय समय पर कोटा जाता रहता है। इसके लिए वह स्थानीय अधिकारियों को बहुत पहले सूचित कर देता है। वह उसके लिए वास्तव स्थान, परिवहन, प्रचार इत्यादि के लिए सुविधाएँ यथा संभव प्राप्य करते हैं।

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों को इस मामले में कोई छूट नहीं दी जाती।

Reloading of Empty Cartridges

1299. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is possible for the Ordnance Factories to reload empty 12 bore cartridges for clay pigeon practices for the use of civilian shooters in view of the short supply of imported ammunition?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): Production of civil trade items in the Ordnance Factories has been accorded a low priority for the period of the present emergency. It will not, therefore, be possible to reload at present empty 12 bore cartridges for clay-pigeon practices for the use of civilian shooters.

Atomic Knife

1300. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Atomic Knife' an instrument has been invented by a scientist of California

University which has proved to be a successful treatment for Cushing's Disease with a 900 million electron volt beam from an atomic smasher; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have made any efforts to get full details of this instrument?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Government of India are aware that scientists of the University of California have developed a 184-inch synchrocyclotron which is an elaborate instrument designed to generate a 900 million electron volt alpha-particle beam. This instrument has been in use for the past four years, during which 19 cases of tumours of the pituitary gland have been treated with it. In 16 cases, the patients have found some relief from their complaint. It is not, however, known whether this treatment has been employed successfully in cases of Cushing's Disease.

(b) The Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay are aware of the principles of the construction of a synchrocyclotron. However, full details relating to the design of this instrument have not been called for.

Technical persons registered in Employment Exchanges of U.P.

1301. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of technical persons registered in various Employment Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh during 1962-63;

(b) the number of persons (both skilled and unskilled) registered with various Employment Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh as on the 30th September, 1963; and

(c) the number of persons out of them provided with employment assistance during 1962-63?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) 78,558.

(b) 4,80,607.

(c) 91,989 (both skilled and unskilled).

Gnat Aircraft

1302. { Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to stop the manufacture of Gnat Aircraft in the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. Factory at Bangalore;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Procurement of Arms

1303. { Shri B. K. Das;
Shri S. C. Samanta;

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme has been chalked out as to the arms (i) to be produced in India, (ii) to be imported as outright purchase and (iii) to be procured from outside on the basis of other kinds of deals during any specified period of time; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of such a programme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose the details.

Cyclone in Cuba

1304. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Government of Cuba for help for the victims of the recent hurricane in Cuba; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of India on being informed of the extent of damage to life and property caused by the hurricane had decided to send supplies of medicines, clothing, shoes, tea and coffee. These have been forwarded to Cuba by air freight.

Defence Production and Research

1305. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Defence Production and Defence Research and Development have been integrated with the National Planning and if so, the Sectors where this has been given effect to; and

(b) whether a coordinating agency has been created to correlate the achievements of the Defence Department in this behalf and in other fields in the country and if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). One of the principal aims of National Planning is to develop a balanced industrial base in the country. This industrial base should be built up, with a view to meeting the civil requirements in peace and to its conversion,

in an emergency, to meet Defence requirements to the extent necessary. The industrial base for Defence production is built up, related to the Defence needs, with the possibility of re-conversion for civil requirements in periods of low defence demands. Coordination has been achieved by the consideration of these problems in two Committees of Secretaries constituted for this purpose, namely, the Production Committee of Secretaries and the Services Committee of Secretaries. The Scientific Advisory Committee to the Cabinet achieves coordination as far as Research and Development are concerned.

ट्रकों और जीपों का निर्माण

१३०६. { श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
 { श्री रिशांग किंशिंग :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के शस्त्रास्त्र कारखानों में चीन के आक्रमण के बाद कितने ट्रक व जीपों का निर्माण हुआ; और

(ख) निर्माण की गति में तेजी लाने के लिये और क्या सक्रिय कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) १ नवम्बर, १९६२ से ३० नवम्बर, १९६३ तक की अवधि में प्रतिरक्षा कारखानों में निर्मित हुई ट्रकों तथा जीपों की कुल संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

शक्तिमान् ३ टन ४×४ ट्रक	१०६८
निशान १ टन ४×४ ट्रक	२८०१
निशान जीप १/४ टन	१२६६
कुल संख्या	५१६८

(ख) प्रतिरक्षा कारखाने डबल शिफ्ट पर चल रहे हैं। उत्पादन-क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए अतिरिक्त संयंत्र तथा मशीनें लगाने का सुझाव विचाराधीन है।

Documentary Film on Agriculture in Punjab

1307. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any documentary film has been produced by the Films Division on the agriculture in Punjab during the last five years; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):

(a) and (b).. No documentary film has been produced exclusively on agriculture in Punjab during the last five years.

Publicity in NEFA and Assam

1308. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Government of India has recently studied the various problems of publicity of Assam and NEFA and recommended Central financial and technical assistance; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Defence Personnel in Afro-Asian Countries

1309. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 365 Indian Defence personnel have been

deputed for imparting training to nationals of various Afro-Asian countries;

(b) if so, the countries concerned and the type of training to be imparted by them; and

(c) whether the Indian personnel include defence technicians and specialists?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) 245 Indian Defence personnel are on deputation for imparting training to the nationals of the various Afro-Asian countries.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to divulge the names of the countries or the type of training being imparted.

(c) The Indian Defence personnel include some technicians and specialists.

बिहार में शिक्षित बेरोजगार

१३१०. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार के काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों में ३० जून, १९६३ तक कितने शिक्षित बेरोजगार पंजीकृत थे और वर्ष १९६१ और १९६२ में उन के आंकड़े क्या थे ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री तथा योजना उपमंत्री (श्री चे० रा० पट्टाभिरमण) :

दिनांक	चालू रजिस्टर पर दर्ज हुए मेट्रिकुलेट तथा अधिक पढ़े प्रार्थियों की संख्या
३०-६-१९६१	२२,७६०
३०-६-१९६२	२६,१०७
३०-६-१९६३	३६,००८

तेजपुर में धन का गायब होना

१३११. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या प्रधानमंत्री १ अप्रैल, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३३१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तेजपुर की धनराशि के गायब होने की जांच की रिपोर्ट से क्या पता लगा है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु-शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : पुलिस ने जांच-पड़ताल का सभी काम अपने हाथ में ले लिया था और डिप्टी कमिश्नर, तेजपुर की अदालत में मुकदमा दायर कर दिया था। इस तरह यह मामला बिबारा-धीन है।

Army Commissions

1312. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of J. C. Os and N. C. Os, who have been given permanent commissions during 1961-62 and 1963, so far; and

(b) whether any percentage has been fixed for permanent commissions for the above mentioned ranks for future guidance and if so, how much?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) 1961—236.

1962—199

1963—869

(upto 30-9-63)

(b) During the emergency, 24 per cent of the vacancies for Permanent Regular Commissions to be granted after pre-commission training are reserved for JCOs and NCOs. In addition, they are also directly granted Permanent Regular Commissions in the special list which is mainly meant for them. The total authorised number for special list commissions is 1500.

In addition Permanent Regular Commissions in the Non-technical

branch of the AMC are granted at the rate of 5 per year.

भारत के लिए पाकिस्तानी तीर्थयात्री

१३१३. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितने पाकिस्तानी मुसलमानों को इस साल अजमेर में हो रहे उर्स में शामिल होने की अनुमति दी गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : इस वर्ष अजमेर में 'उर्स' मनाने पाकिस्तान से जितने तीर्थ-यात्री आये उन की कुल संख्या ६३८ है ।

Objection against the Film "Mere Mehboob"

1314. Shri Anjanappa: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the film entitled "Mere Mehboob" has been severely criticised for containing certain sequences in which the Hindus of the Punjab have been very much ridiculed; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to ask the Board of Film Censors to delete the objectionable portions from this film?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): (a) and (b). Criticism of the kind mentioned has appeared against the film "Mere Mehboob" in some journals. The matter has been examined in consultation with the Board of Film Censors and it has not been considered necessary to delete any portion from the film.

असैनिक क्षेत्र, दिल्ली छावनी

१३१५. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री २६ अप्रैल, १९६३ के

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २४६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सदर बाजार, दिल्ली छावनी में असैनिक क्षेत्र के विस्तार के बारे में सैनिक अधिकारियों की रिपोर्ट इस बीच प्राप्त हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं और उन पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है;

(ग) क्या असैनिक विस्तार के लिये निर्धारित भूमि को सैनिक प्रयोजनों के लिये काम में लाने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसे क्षेत्रों को असैनिक क्षेत्र घोषित करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सदर बाजार में असैनिक क्षेत्र के सैनिक विस्तार पर सैनिक अधिकारियों को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । मागवा सरकार के विचारार्थान है ।

(ग) और (घ). इस पर शीघ्र निर्णय होने की आशा है ।

सागर छावनी

१३१६. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सागर छावनी में छावनी बोर्ड आफिस सिविल एंगिया से लगभग ३ मील दूर स्थित है जिस से जनता को करों आदि की रकम जमा कराने के लिये इस कार्यालय से सम्पर्क स्थापित करने में बहुत कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस कार्यालय को सिविल एरिया के समीप स्थापित करना चाहती है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). सागर छावनी बोर्ड का कार्यालय असेनिक क्षेत्र से २ मील की दूरी पर है। दो या तीन मील की दूरी को सरकार इतनी बड़ी दूरी नहीं समझती कि इस के लिए छावनी बोर्ड का स्थानान्तरण व्याप्य समझा जाये।

Planes from Canada

1317. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some planes from Canada have been purchased recently;

(b) if so, the number of such planes; and

(c) the price paid for each such plane?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. We have entered into a contract for the purchase of 16 Caribou aircraft.

(c) \$693,824.58.

Increase in Pensions

1318. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the pensions of Army Jawans, Airmen and Naval Ratings;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) from which date?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the pensions of the 'Other Ranks' in the

Defence Services were increased with effect from 1st April 1961; and that *ad hoc* increases varying from Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 10.00 per mensem have been sanctioned with effect from 1st October, 1963 to those in receipt of pensions up to Rs. 200.00 per mensem.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

"Inner Line" Regulation

1319. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the areas where "Inner Line" Regulation is enforced;

(b) whether the "Inner Line" special pay is admissible to all Government employees in the areas where the "Inner Line" Regulation is enforced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) the areas bounded by the Inner Line fall under two categories. The first covers NEFA, Nagaland and Mizo Hills District of Assam where the entry of all persons is regulated by permits under a Regulation of 1873. The second covers, in addition, specified frontier belts of the Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and the U.P. as well as Manipur and the Treaty States of Sikkim and Bhutan, under the Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, 1958, regulating the entry of foreigners.

(b) Employees of the Nagaland Government and the NEFA Administration draw a special pay of 33-1/3 per cent of basic pay subject to various maxima and minima. In certain remote areas of NEFA, this Inner Line Special Pay was recently raised to 50 per cent. Staff of other Central Government Departments working in NEFA and Nagaland and governed by separate concessions admitted to each such Department, after taking into

consideration the Inner Line Special Pay of NEFA and Nagaland employees and their terms of service elsewhere. In other frontier areas, State Governments, depending on the relative remoteness and the difficulty of the area, have similarly sanctioned various compensatory, hill or winter allowances, special pays or other such concessions.

(c) Uniformity is not possible owing to variations in conditions in each area. Further, in areas not directly administered by the Centre, it is for each State Government to prescribe such concessions taking into account the other terms and conditions of service of their employees.

News regarding Prime Minister's Press Conference on All India Radio

1320. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the emphatic reference of the Prime Minister to Voice of America deal in his press conference sometime in the second week of October, 1963 was completely omitted from all the news broadcasts of the All India Radio;

(b) whether Prime Minister in the same Press Conference referred to the exit of Dr. Jivraj Mehta, the ex-Chief Minister of Gujarat, and also to the charges against Punjab Chief Minister, Shri Pratap Singh Kairon; and

(c) if so, how the broadcast dealt with those two references viz. Dr. Jivraj Mehta and Shri Pratap Singh Kairon?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The reference to the charges against Shri Pratap Singh Kairon, Chief Minister of Punjab, was briefly covered in the mid-day and main night bulletins. The Prime Minister's reference to the resignation of Dr. Jivraj Mehta, former Chief Minister of Gujarat, was reported in the mid-day bulletins.

राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष

१३२१. { डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष एकत्र करने में अधिकारियों ने परोक्ष रूप में दबाव का प्रयोग किया जैसे बन्दूक का लाइसेंस, सीमेंट व लोहे के परमिट आदि देने के बदले रक्षा कोष में धन जमा कराया; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या ऐसे अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की गई और सरकार की ओर से इस मामले में कोई आदेश जारी किये गये ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) :

(क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के लिए धन इकट्ठा करने में सरकारी दबाव प्रयुक्त किये जाने के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें विभिन्न प्रदेशों में प्राप्त हुई थीं, यद्यपि यह बात आश्चर्य से ही साफ़ कर दी गई थी कि इस कोष के लिए वहाँ चन्दे लिये जायें जो कि सर्वथा अपनी इच्छा से दिये जायें। प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री ने इन शिकायतों की ओर मुख्य मंत्रियों का ध्यान दिलाया और इन बातों को दोहराया कि इन चन्दों को इकट्ठा करने में किसी प्रकार के दबाव का प्रयोग करना गलत, हानिकारक और अपमानजनक है। प्रदेशीय सरकारों ने, आगे, यह स्थिति

अपने कर्मचारियों को साफ-साफ समझा दी। परन्तु दुर्भाग्य से कुछ स्थानीय कर्मचारियों ने अपनी होखारी जताने के लिए उन्हें दी गई हिदायतों का उल्लंघन किया। जहाँ पर आवश्यक समझा गया है, सरकार की नाराजगी इन कर्मचारियों पर जाहिर कर दी गई है।

New Magazine "Wedding Bells"

1322. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new magazine called "Wedding Bells" has recently made its appearance;

(b) if so, the names of the editor, printer and publisher thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that its very first issue carried advertisements of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity; and

(d) if so, whether it was done in accordance with Government policy?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The name of editor, printer and publisher is Mrs. Santosh Bhatnagar.

(c) Yes, Sir. It carried an advertisement relating to National Emergency for which free space was offered in the magazine.

(d) All voluntary offers of free space made by the newspapers and periodicals for publication of advertisements relating to National Emergency are accepted irrespective of whether the newspapers/periodicals offering the free space are used for paid advertisements or not.

Interview with Prime Minister Published in "Playboy"

1323. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an item captioned: "Play-

boy Interview: Jawaharlal Nehru" and published in the October, 1963 issue of an American Magazine "Playboy";

(b) whether the said interview was actually given by the Prime Minister and whether he has been correctly reported; and

(c) the reasons for giving the interview?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In August last the Indian Embassy in Washington informed the Ministry of External Affairs that a forthcoming issue of the "Playboy" magazine would carry a purported interview with the Prime Minister. On checking the records it was confirmed that no such interview was given by the Prime Minister to any representative of the "Playboy" or to the person alleged to have had it. Our Embassy in Washington apprised the editor of the "Playboy" accordingly and the latter agreed to publish this information along with the article which had already gone to print.

Industrial Dispute at Ramnagar Colliery

1324. { **Shri Mohammad Elias:**
Dr. U. Misra:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, Ref. No. 46 of 1962, Ramnagar Colliery and its workmen, dated the 10th September, 1963 has been implemented; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government to ensure implementation of the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) The workmen

concerned has been reinstated in the Colliery with effect from the 26th November, 1963. The Colliery management has also paid an amount of Rs. 200/- towards costs as awarded by the Tribunal. Steps are being taken by the management to pay the workman the wages for the back period.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Dispute at New Jemehary Khas Colliery

1325. { Shri Mohammad Elias;
Dr. U. Misra;
Shri Indrajit Gupta;
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya;
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the New Jemehary Khas Colliery has implemented the award of Shri L. P. Dave, Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, Ref. No. 33 of 1962, dated the 3rd October, 1963; and

(b) if not, the steps taken to implement the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Yes, in so far as reinstatement of the five workmen is concerned; the management is yet to pay the costs awarded by the Tribunal; to the union.

(b) A show-cause notice has been issued to the management, in regard to the non-payment of costs to the union. The management has, it is understood, promised to make the payment early.

ग्रामोद्योग, कुटीर उद्योग और लघु उद्योगों में मजदूर

१३२६. श्री कछवाय : क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामोद्योग, कुटीर उद्योग एवं लघु उद्योगों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) ऐसे उद्योगों में काम करने वाले मजदूर स्थाई कितने हैं और अस्थायी कितने हैं;

(ग) क्या उक्त उद्योगों में वेतन-क्रम स्थाई होने की शर्तें, एवं अन्य सुविधायें सरकार की ओर से नियत की हुई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Berubari

1327. { Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shri Umanath:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the progress made in the demarcation of Berubari and the Hill Sector?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Demarcation of the Berubari and the Hill Sector is progressing according to the schedule agreed to between the Directors of Land Records and Surveys of West Bengal and East Pakistan, at their meeting in Calcutta, held on 5th and 6th August, 1963.

खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी

१३२८. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि किन-किन राज्यों ने खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी निर्धारित करने की दिशा में कदम उठाये हैं ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री २० कि० मालवीय) : जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य को छोड़ कर न्यूनतम मजदूरी

अधिनियम सारे भारत में लागू है और सभी राज्य सरकारों ने खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरें अधिनूचित कर दी हैं ।

कुत्तों की प्रदर्शनी

१३२६. श्री ओंकारलाल बरवा क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दृष्टिहीन फौजी जवानों को रास्ता दिखाने के लिए कुत्तों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जायगा;

(ख) क्या सरकार भारतीय कुत्ता प्रदर्शनी आयोजित करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और उस में कितनी किस्म के कुत्ते लाये जायेंगे ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : (क) ऐसी कोई योजना विचाराधीन नहीं ।

(ख) प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में ऐसा कोई सुझाव नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Financial help to U.P. Government

1330. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Uttar Pradesh have asked the Central Government to give more financial help to the State for the Third Five Year Plan especially for the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Study of Employment and Occupation Pattern

1331. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been undertaken to see what changes have taken place in the employment and occupational pattern in agriculture and industry during the last two Five Year Plans in the new industrial zone of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Fourth Five Year Plan

1332. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has suggested to the State Governments to set up Working Groups for the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of State Governments thereon?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some State Working Groups have been set up and others are in the process of being formed.

Plan Outlay for 1964-65

1333. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the examination for fixing the annual plan outlay for 1964-65

for all the States has been completed by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the picture that has emerged in this respect?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Development Schemes in Nagaland

1334. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the implementation of various development schemes in Nagaland; and

(b) the amount spent thereon so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2059/63].

Civilian Radar Mechanics in Devlali

1335. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the pay scale applicable to civilian radar mechanics working the Artillery Static Workshop E.M.E. Devlali (Maharashtra);

(b) whether the pay scale is much lower than the pay scales applicable to comparable mechanics in the Railways, Police Wireless Transport and Bharat Electronics Ltd.;

(c) if so, the reasons for the disparity;

(d) whether it is proposed to equalize the scales; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Hon'ble Member is

apparently referring to Civilian Tele-com Mechanics employed in lieu of combatant Telecom Mechanics (Radar) in the Artillery Static Workshop, Deolali. Their scale of pay is Rs. 150-5-175-6-205-E.B.-7-240 per mensem. This is based on the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission.

(b) The information is being collected.

(c) to (e). Do not arise at this stage.

पेंशनों के मामले

३३६. श्री रा० सा० तिवारी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रतिरक्षा विभाग में पेंशनों के कुछ मामले पिछले १५ साल से पड़े हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने मामले ऐसे हैं जो १५ साल से अधिक पुराने हैं; और

(ग) इन पेंशन के मामलों का निर्णय करने में अभी कितना समय लगेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चट्टाण) : (क), (ख) तथा (ग). जहां तक प्रतिरक्षा सेवाओं के प्राक्कलन का अदायगी किये जाने वाले, निम्नतर विरचनाओं के असैनिक कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है, और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

जहां तक प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के कर्म-चारिण की इतर श्रेणियों का सम्बन्ध है, जैसे कि सशस्त्र सेवाओं के अफसर तथा सेविवर्ग, तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के सचिवालय, सशस्त्र सेवाओं के मुख्यालयों के असैनिक

कर्मचारी, इत्यादि, पेन्शन का कोई मामला
१५ वर्ष से अनिर्णीत नहीं पड़ा है।

12.05 hrs.

**RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT
AND CALLING ATTENTION
NOTICES**

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of Adjournment Motion and also a Calling Attention Notice about the lathi charge on the students of Tibbia College by the Delhi police. I want to know the facts, and I am now taking the Calling Attention Notice.

12.05 1/4 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

**(i) LATHI CHARGE ON TIBBIA COLLEGE
STUDENTS**

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The lathi charge by Delhi Police on the students of Tibbia College on the 6th December, 1963."

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir, this whole occurrence to which I am referring here briefly is extremely deplorable and has caused me great distress. For some time past, a section of the students of the Tibbia College had been pressing for the acceptance of demands such as affiliation of the college with the Delhi University, dissolution of the present Board of Management and assumption of the management of the college by the Gov-

ernment of India and the removal of the present Principal. This agitation came to a head in the first week of November this year when some of the students squatted before the residence of the Mayor who is the President of the Board of Management of the Tibbia College. The students, however, called off this method of protest on the intervention of leading citizens; but they insisted on the postponement of the impending examinations until the question of affiliation was decided. The students called a general strike on November 30, 1963 and two of them started a fast in the college premises beginning from December 3, 1963. When it was found that the condition of one of them was fast deteriorating and causing anxiety, it was decided to remove these two students to a hospital. A police party under a Deputy Superintendent of Police, accompanied by a Sub-Divisional Magistrate, reached the college premises on December 6 at about 1 O'clock, and removed the two hunger strikers in a truck to the Tihar jail hospital.

Shri Ranga (Chitoor): In a truck; not even in an ambulance.

Shri Nanda: It is reported that shortly afterwards some incidents occurred in front of the Original Road police station in the course of which a number of students as well as a number of policemen including a Superintendent of Police received injuries. I personally went to the Tibbia College that same evening and met the students and saw those of them who had been admitted to the hospital.

Government have decided to appoint a District Judge of Delhi as a Commissioner under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, to conduct an inquiry into these incidents and to make a report to Government.

Apart from this, I shall go into various aspects of the problem so that such things may be prevented in future.

श्री बागड़ी (फ़िसार) : हिन्दुस्तानी में तर्जुमा करवा दीजिये इस का, अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नोटिस बहुत ही शार्ट नोटिस पर मिला था । इसी वक्त मिला और मैं ने फौरन इस को एडमिट किया । इसलिए मैं नहीं कह सकता कि

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (विजनौर) : ६ तारीख को मैं ने ही दिया था ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I also sent a notice.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): I had also sent a notice for calling attention.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब छुट्टी हो तो मुझे यहां उसी वक्त मिलता है जब मैं यहां आता हूं । अगर मिनिस्टर साहब को पहुंच गया है और उन्होंने इस का हिन्दी में तर्जुमा करवाया हुआ हो तो . . .

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I raise a point of order? The hon. Minister had made a statement in which he has said some incident occurred and so on. That is something very difficult for us to follow. What type of incident was it? He said some incident occurred as a result of which somebody was wounded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले हिन्दी में सुन लीजिये, शायद आप फालो कर लें ।

श्री दन्वा : बड़े खेद की बात है कि यह मामला हुआ । मैं इस का भी जवाब दे दूंगा जो त्यागी साहब कह रहे हैं । तिविया कालेज के कुछ लड़कों की कुछ मांगें थीं अपने कालेज के बारे में और वे उस को दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ एफिलियेट करना चाहते थे । वे यह भी चाहते थे कि वहां का जो एक मैनेजमेंट बोर्ड है, उस को भी बन्द कर दिया जाए, उस को डिसाल्व कर दिया जाए और कालेज का मैनेजमेंट गवर्नमेंट आफ

इंडिया के पास जाए । वे यह भी चाहते थे कि जो उन का प्रिंसिपल है, उन को भी अलहदा कर दिया जाए । यह चीज कुछ देर से चल रही थी । नवम्बर के पहले हफ्ते में कुछ लोग मेयर साहब के मकान पर जा कर बैठे और वहां उन्होंने ने एक किस्म का सत्याग्रह किया । मेयर साहब तिविया कालेज के बोर्ड आफ मैनेजमेंट के प्रेजीडेंट हैं । उस के बाद कुछ सम्भ्रांत शहरियों को बीच में डाला गया और उन्होंने ने उन को समझाया । उनके बाद उन्होंने ने एक दूसरा तरीका अख्तियार किया और इस ज़िद पर अड़े रहे कि जो इम्तहान हो रहे हैं उन को न किया जाए तब तक जब तक कि इस एफिलियेशन के मामले का फैसला नहीं हो जाता । स्टुडेंट्स ने फिर ३० नवम्बर को जनरल स्ट्राइक कर दी और उन में से दो ने भूख हड़ताल कालेज के प्रेमेसिज में शुरू कर दी । यह ३ दिसंबर को शुरू हुई । जब यह मालूम हुआ कि उन में से एक की हालत खराब है और चिन्ता का कारण पैदा कर रही है तो फैसला किया गया कि इनको अस्पताल में ले जाया जाए । पुलिस की एक पार्टी डिप्टी सुपरिण्डेंट पुलिस के नेतृत्व में जिस के साथ एक सब-डिविजनल मजिस्ट्रेट था कालेज में गई और वह ६ दिसंबर को एक वजे के करीब इन दोनों को उठा कर तिहाड़ जेल अस्पताल ले गई । यह जो बाका हुआ इस के कुछ देर बाद कुछ इंस्टिट्यूट ऑरिजनल रोड पुलिस स्टे नके सामने हुए जिन के दौरान कुछ स्टुडेंट्स और कुछ पुलिस के लोगों को चोटें आई और उन में एक एस० पी० भी था । मैं खुद वहां गया और मैं कोई दो हाई घंटे स्टुडेंट्स के साथ रहा और जिन को चोटें आई थीं उन से भी मिला था ।

यह फैसला किया गया है कि दिल्ली का एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज, कमिश्नर आफ इनक्वायरी एक्ट, १९५२ के तहत इस की इनक्वायरी करे और गवर्नमेंट को इस की रिपोर्ट दे ।

[श्री नन्दा]

इस के अलावा मैं ने शर्त किया है कि इस मामले के जो दूसरे पक्ष हैं उन में जाऊंगा ताकि इस तरह के हादसे फिर न हो सकें ।

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir, before you give permission to put questions, may I raise a point of order? You ruled, and we submitted to your ruling, that before you would proceed further, you would like to hear the Minister. We have heard the Minister and even after the Minister's statement the position is not very clear. The facts are there. So, if it is a matter of urgent public importance and if the facts are to be ascertained, because the statement is not very clear I would most respectfully submit that consent should not be withheld for the adjournment motion. It has been moved in time and the facts are partly ascertained. So, instead of allowing a calling attention notice, I would submit that consent should be given to the adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: After ascertaining the facts, I am now in a position to say that I cannot give my consent to the adjournment motion because it is barred under rule 59. When a statutory commission has been appointed for an inquiry, no adjournment motion can lie.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है और वह यह कि जो कॉलिंग अटेंशन नोटिस होता है उस का मतलब यह होता है कि जो हालात वक्त के मुताबिक जरूरी समझे जायें वह मंत्री महोदय यहां बयान कर दें । लेकिन उन के बयान को सुनने के बाद मेरे खयाल में आप और सारा हाउस इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे होंगे कि गृह मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत बुरे तरीके से तोड़ मरोड़ कर बयान दिया जिस में न लड़कियों के घायल होने का जिक्र हुआ न ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अगर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहते हैं तो वह उठाइये ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं इसी बात पर व्यवस्था चाहता हूं । (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, नहीं । मैं लम्बा बयान नहीं सुन सकता ।

श्री बागड़ी : पर बयान नहीं हुआ । क्या वे खुद मौके पर पहुंचे हैं । लड़कियों के घायल होने के बारे में इस में जिक्र नहीं किया गया न लड़कों के बारे में । उन की जो खराब हालत थी . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं हो सकता जो आप उठा रहे हैं । इस स्टेटमेंट में जो कुछ उन्होंने ने कहा उस के बाद भी अगर आप को कुछ पूछना हो तो उस की सफाई के लिये और वाक्यात को मालूम करने के लिये आप सवाल पूछ सकते हैं । आखिर इसीलिए सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दी जाती है । यह चीज और किस लिये होती है ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . . (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । अब आप बैठ जायें । मैं ने आप को एक दफे इजाजत दे दी । व्यवस्था का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है । प्रोफेसर रंगा ।

श्री त्यागी : एक बात मैं भी जानना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जिस को बुलाऊं वह बोले । (Interruptions).

श्री त्यागी : मैं इस की सफाई चाहता था ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आप से कहा कि यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है, आप इस को बन्द कर दें लेकिन आप फिर भी बोले चले जा रहे हैं उसी तरह से ।

श्री बागड़ी : आप ने मेरी पूरी बात सुनी नहीं थी इसलिए आप ने ऐसा फैमला दिया। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह उठता है कि जब कालिग अटेंशन के जवाब से पूरा मतलब हल नहीं होता, तो फिर उस का दूसरा तरीका यह है कि इस के लिये काम रोकने का प्रस्ताव की इजाजत दी जाय। गांधी जी ने नींव रखी है इस कालिग की।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गांधी जी के नाम लेने का भी क्या वाक्या में प्रश्न उठता है।

श्री बागड़ी : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न इस लिये कि

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें। मैं ने कई दफे कहा कि इस में व्यवस्था का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। मेम्बर साहब काम चलने नहीं देते और उस को रोकते हैं। मैं ने कहा कि हल ५६ के नीचे जब स्टैंटुटरी कमिशन मुद्दारा कर दिया गया हो तो कोई ऐडजर्नमेंट मागन

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Sir, I want to make a submission. A reference made to a court of inquiry does not bar our discussion here, because it is only an enquiry proceeding; it is not a proceeding in a court of law. The reference in the Rules of Procedure is about the court of law. Therefore, our prerogative cannot be taken away merely because some enquiry has been ordered. So, we must be permitted to discuss that subject here.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, may I also make a submission? The Calling attention notice is meant to elicit information and the Minister gives to the House whatever information is in his possession. But, it must be pointedly related to the calling attention notice. In this case, the calling attention notice is about the lathi charge, but it has not at all been mentioned in the statement of the Minister. He has stated that

some incident has occurred whereby some people were wounded. What is the fact about the lathi charge?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने ने कहा कि इस के एफेक्ट में इनने आदमी जखमी हुए, बहुत से स्टुडेंट्स जखमी हुए।

श्री बागड़ी : लड़कियों का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

Shri Tyagi: How? Was it there? (Interruptions).

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : वह कैसे हो गया। अपने आप हो गया, कोई ऐक्मिडेंट हो गया, वह गिर पड़े और चोट लग गई, यह कुछ इस में नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। यह आप सवालियों के जरिये पूछ लीजियेगा।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order. You were pleased to refer to rule 59. It reads:

"No motion which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate, any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved."

But there is a proviso which says:

"Provided that the Speaker may in his discretion allow such matter being raised in the House."

So, the Speaker in his discretion can allow such a discussion to be raised. Therefore, I would only appeal to your sense of justice and impartiality that an incident has occurred, people have been ruthlessly beaten....

Shri Daji: The reply is not satisfactory.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No police officer has been suspended.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): There is not even a mention of the lathi charge in the statement.

Shri Daji: An inquiry by a District Judge would not do.

Mr. Speaker: If four or five hon. Members simultaneously speak, what can I do?

Shri Nambiar: We submit that it is in your discretionary power to allow the adjournment motion. After all, an incident has happened, it has been accepted by Government and an enquiry has been ordered. But that is not a proceeding in a court of law.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That first objection that has been taken is not relevant at all because rule 59 does not require enquiry by a court. It covers a commission also. Secondly, Shri Banerjee has taken refuge under the proviso to raise a discussion. But he has not read the whole proviso.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I will read it.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I will do it. He need not. It says:

"Provided that the Speaker may in his discretion allow such matter being raised in the House as is concerned with the procedure or subject or stage of enquiry if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the statutory tribunal, statutory authority, commission or court of enquiry."

So, discussion at my discretion can relate only to the procedure—what would be the procedure followed by the tribunal, at what stage is the enquiry, whether it will take evidence or not and so on. I do not know whether it is laid down in the Commissions of Enquiry Act or not. In any case, any other discussion I cannot allow even in my discretion.

Shri Daji: A general discussion can be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Now only questions can be asked. Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, you have ruled....

Mr. Speaker: No, no. He might put his question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it has been brought to the knowledge of the hon. Minister during the enquiry that the police officials man-handled women, beaten a working journalist and there are about one hundred students in the hostel who have gone on hunger strike. I also want to know whether any police official has been suspended before the enquiry has actually started.

Mr. Speaker: The later portion can be answered, but not the earlier portion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why not?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. When the matter is before the enquiry commission how can any Minister answer whether women were mis-handled or not?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Complaints have come.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nanda: So far as the first part is concerned, as you have yourself indicated, since I have agreed to the appointment of a commission, I did not think that I should give facts one way or the other. So far as the second part is concerned, as I said, I was personally present there. I saw to it that whatever could be done was done. I had later the services of the best doctors to go and examine them. Everything that is possible was done.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the hunger strike?

Mr. Speaker: Is it true that about hundred students are on hunger strike?

Shri Nanda: Two persons are on hunger strike.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are in the jail hospital.

Shri Ranga: Sir, are you permitting those Members who have not given notice to put questions?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In order that the work of this Commission of Enquiry may be fruitful, does not the Minister think it necessary that the co-operation of the students should be obtained especially when the students have made it clear that they will not participate in the work of this enquiry unless the police officials responsible for the lathi charge are suspended? What is the view of the Minister?

Shri Nanda: I have consulted the Mayor also, who is the President of this institution. We are going to make further efforts. I am going to meet the students. I am also going to take the help of others in order that they may be persuaded to help the enquiry.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: My question was whether the police officials will be suspended.

Shri Nanda: No, Sir; certainly not.

Shri Daji: We have received complaints that the residents of the area are being terrorised even now by the local police officials not to give evidence before the commission against those officials who have misbehaved. So, may we know whether at least the local police officials would be transferred in order to have a smooth enquiry where we will get at the truth?

Shri Nanda: I cannot characterise this demand that—there is going to be an enquiry—I will not pre-judge the issue and send away the police officers; not even transfer. In that case, the whole police machinery will have to be sent away from the city because if it is not 'A', then it is 'B' who is involved. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: We should listen to the answer. How can I get the answer when so many voices come and interrupt the answer that is being given? I want to listen clearly to what is being said on this side or on that side. If one Member speaks at one time, then alone we can follow the proceedings and not otherwise. At least that rule should be observed strictly.

Shri Nambiar: If the police officers continue to be there, the enquiry would be prejudiced. We know of many instances like that.

Mr. Speaker: He will kindly sit down because I cannot argue with him that he must do it. He says, 'No'. He is not going to transfer them.

Shri Daji: What about the terms of reference?

Shri Nanda: I shall give the information later.

Mr. Speaker: He says, he will give it later on. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Bade (Khargone): We want to know whether the Commission will go into the matter whether the lady students were beaten or not. We want to know that. We want to know whether all that will be looked into. Otherwise, how can we put questions? Let it be postponed to 5 O'clock. Let him place the terms of reference before us.

Shri Nanda: I will state here and now that all the circumstances will be enquired into and they all will be a part of the enquiry.

Shri Ranga: That is not a responsible reply. Either he has got the terms of reference with him as a responsible Minister or he has not got them. He says, all the circumstances will be looked into. What is this omnibus reply? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): On a point of order. If I heard the Minister aright, he said that under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952, an enquiry has been ordered. Is it not the rule that when an enquiry is ordered, whether judicial or quasi-judicial, simultaneously the Government also gives the terms of reference to the tribunal or the court which holds the enquiry? Here, apparently, the judge is asked to begin without any terms of reference. How can that be?

Shri Nanda: It has been decided—we decided it last night. The order is being framed and, therefore, I will get it and place it before the House.

Mr. Speaker: Is it possible for the Minister to give it by 5 O' clock?

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir; it is possible. I will give it even earlier if possible.

Shri Daji: I put that question deliberately with this intention. My point of order now is that if the terms of reference and the order have not been gazetted, no court of enquiry having been ordered, there is no question of sitting in judgment etc. (*Interruptions*). So, it does not debar the adjournment motion. The Government may have decided but they have not gazetted and notified and announced it by way of terms of reference as required under the Commission of Inquiry Act. There is no commission sitting.....

Shri Nambiar: That is a very relevant point. So far as this House is concerned....

Mr. Speaker: He has said that. What else is he going to say? He is only repeating.

Shri Nambiar: My point is, so far as this House is concerned, there is no order. This House can proceed with the discussion on the adjournment motion. That is our point.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Rule 59 does not apply here.

Mr. Speaker: All views might be expressed.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मुझे इजाजत दें .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहिए ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं अभी तिब्बिया कालिज से हो कर आया हूं । मैं ने वहां दो लड़कियों, चन्द्र कान्ता और विश्व मोहिनी, को ऐसी हालत में देखा कि कोई भी कह सकता है कि पुलिस ने अमन चैन कायम रखने के लिए लाठी नहीं चलायी बल्कि गुस्से में लाठी चलायी है । अब यह चीज दिल्ली में आप की आंखों के नीचे हुई है । मुझे गृह मंत्री से जितना कहना है उस से ज्यादा आप से कहना है, आप खुद वहां तशरीफ ले जा कर इस चीज को देखिए या इस सदन के सदस्यों को कोई कमेटी जा कर देखे । ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जैसे कोई विदेशियों ने हमला किया हो, खास तौर पर लड़कियों पर ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुन लिया ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक बात और कहनी है । मुझे से उन लड़कों ने जिन की हड्डी पसलियां टूट गयी हैं कहा कि हमें अपनी चोट का इतना अफसोस नहीं है कि जितना इस का कि पुलिस ने हमारी लड़कियों को चोट पहुंचायी । यह बात मैं आप से कह देना चाहता हूं ।

Shri Ranga: Before you give your decision, I would like to make one

*Matter of Urgent
Public Importance*

point. This is an old affair which has been hanging fire for several months and they have made three demands, apart from other demands also. One is, affiliation; the other is recognition and the third is the postponement of their examinations. I do not know whether the Home Minister and also the Education Minister who is concerned have gone into this matter and have taken any kind of decision or are going to take some decision in order to satisfy the students concerned. You can easily understand why the House is so much exercised because we have read in the papers that three girls had had to run away and keep themselves hiding till about 11 O'clock and could reach home only at 12 O'clock.

Mr. Speaker: I could appreciate and realise myself that the Members are justified in being agitated and exercised and as advised by Doctor Sahib, I will certainly go and see them. That I promise. But even after I have seen them, the point is whether we can proceed with that in a different manner or whether this should be the procedure. Now, it has been said by our friend Mr. Daji that because it has not been gazetted, that cannot be a plea here to debar the adjournment motion; that must be taken up. Mr. Daji does not just appreciate this point that I have to give consent after getting the facts. Now I have been told that a commission of inquiry has been appointed. Because the terms of reference have not yet been gazetted, the plea made is that at this moment I should give my consent and that this should be discussed before the commission of inquiry takes it up. Is it desirable that we should discuss the whole thing here thread-bare? Would it not prejudice the inquiry itself which is going to be held?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was done in the Bhangi colony firing.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members would realise that I cannot persuade myself to agree with this point of view when I have known that a sessions judge is going to make a judicial inquiry

and all facts are to be gone into. I cannot give my consent to an adjournment motion being discussed and different views given by different Members. I will take it up at 5 O'clock and the Minister also might collect the facts.

• **Shri Jashvant Mehta.**

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Should we not put some questions?

Mr. Speaker: I am taking it up at 5 O'clock.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): On the 6th of this month, I had given another notice about the same question. Prior to the incident of lathi-charge, I had given a calling attention notice addressed to the Health Minister regarding the question of affiliation. That also should be taken up along with this.

Mr. Speaker: I would not answer that. I am sorry that even a Congress Member should stand up in this manner and obstruct the proceedings of the House.

An Hon. Member: Is it an insinuation? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I had no intention to obstruct the proceedings of the House.

Mr. Speaker: When the permission of the Speaker is not given and then too the Member begins to speak and continue to speak, certainly that is an obstruction of the proceedings of the House. What else could that be?

Shri Nambiar: Is it to be taken that non-Congress members are obstructing the proceedings of the House?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have taken the second item now.

Shri Nambiar: When you said that a Congress Member should not do so, it means that non-Congress Members are doing like that. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: We may be permitted to speak.

Mr. Speaker: On this question, I cannot allow a discussion.

Shri Jashvant Mehta,

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): We resent that remark. The Congress Member has as good a right as the Opposition Member has to say anything. The Opposition Members stand up and say anything they like, but when one Congress Member stands, I think, it is unfair to say that the Congress Member obstructs the proceedings of the House? Congressmen also have the same emotions and feelings as other Members are displaying in the House....

Mr. Speaker: I know my duties. I shall decide whether something is fair or not, and it will not be for the Member to say that that is not fair.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I am also a Congressman and I must also have the right to have my say in this House.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जहाँ तक लाठीचार्ज का सवाल है उस पर आप ने कहा कि उस को हम पांच बजे लेंगे, लेकिन लाठी चार्ज के बाद भी फिर तिविया कानिज के ८ लड़कों को वहाँ से ले जा कर पुलिस स्टेशन पर पीटा गया और उन में से कुछ की हड्डियाँ टूट गई हैं तो उस विषय को भी उस चर्चा में क्या आप सम्मिलित करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास उस संबंध में प्रश्न पूछने वालों के करीब २०-२५ नाम हैं और जाहिर है कि अब वह अपने भवालात पूछेंगे तो उन के मन में जो भी उस से संबंधित बात होगी वह उसे पूछ लेंगे और उस वक़्त वह सब बातें पूछी जा सकेंगी। लेकिन मैं अब इन को दो टुकड़ों में अलग अलग कर के लूँ तो वह तो नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अब पांच बजे तो केवल लाठीचार्ज का जो सवाल है उस पर

चर्चा होगी लेकिन उस के बाद इस तरह से ८ लड़कों को पुलिस स्टेशन पर ले जा कर पीटा गया उस पर भी तो पूछने दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। यह मामला पांच बजे लिया जा रहा है उस समय वे मैम्बर साहबान जिन्होंने सवाल पूछने का नोटिस दिया है वह उस पर अपने सवालात पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं इस वक़्त कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठाया जा सकता है। मैं ने उस सवाल को छोड़ दिया है और दूसरे को शुरू भी कर दिया है। जाहिर है कि उन के दरमिशन में कोई प्वाएंट आक आर्डर नहीं हो सकता।

(ii) SITUATION ON CEASE-FIRE LINE IN KASHMIR

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported arming of civilian population by Pakistan so as to create tension on the cease-fire line in Kashmir."

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Recently the President of the so-called "Azad Kashmir" Government, which, as every one knows, is completely controlled by the Government of Pakistan, announced that 10,000 rifles had been distributed among civilians along that side of the cease fire line which Pakistan has occupied by force. He is also reported to have stated that another 10,000 rifles were also to be distributed to the civilians. The rifles

were being distributed, according to newspapers, to "resist Indian troops raiding villages on the Pakistan side to lift cattle and molest women". While distributing the arms, the so-called "Azad Kashmir" Government is reported to have taken an oath from the receivers that these arms would not be used against the local people.

2. Before I go further, I must categorically contradict the malicious statement that Indian troops raid villages on the other side of the cease fire line, to lift cattle and molest women. Like many other statements which are made by the authorities in Pakistan, from time to time, about our country, particularly about Jammu and Kashmir, and to one or two of which I shall refer later in the course of this statement, these allegations are completely false and baseless.

3. We have no correct information about the arming of civilians on the Pakistan side of the cease fire line, beyond the fact that armed civilians in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir have all along been known to make trouble in various sectors along the cease fire line. The President of the so-called "Azad Kashmir" Government has unwittingly now confirmed this. We have also seen (authoritative) reports in Pakistan about the training of guerillas. Naturally, it is not possible for us to ascertain exactly how many arms have been distributed and where, or whether any oath has been administered to the recipients.

4. The House will recall that recently the Government of Pakistan made a great deal of fuss over the village of Chaknot, which is on our side of the Cease Fire Line, east of Keran. In a protest lodged with us and in a letter sent to the President of the Security Council, Pakistan made allegations that we had concentrated troops in this village or in its vicinity, to take forcible possession of the village, although they admit-

ted that the village was actually on our side of the Cease Fire Line. The truth is that there was a military build-up on the Pakistan side of the Cease Fire Line in this area.

5. U.N. Military Observers, after their investigations, have now established the facts. In a report received from the Chief Military Observer, we have been informed that the U.N. Observers were unable to find any trace of Indian troop concentrations in the Chaknot area. On the contrary, the report says that the U.N. Observers found that Pakistan troops had, in fact, reinforced the area south-east of Kel, in contravention of the Karachi Agreement. The Chief Military Observer has, therefore, given an award of Violation by Pakistan and an award of No Violation by India in regard to Chaknot.

6. These facts vindicate our position fully and demonstrate the extent to which the Pakistan authorities can make political capital out of non-existing situations in their crusade of hatred against India, and in their determination to mislead the world about Indo-Pakistan relations. Since the Government of Pakistan had made these serious allegations against us in their official notes addressed to us and to the President of the Security Council, I have felt it necessary to make public the findings of the U.N. Military Observers.

7. We deeply regret that our neighbour, with whom we have always striven to establish friendly, co-operative relations, should resort to such tactics. It is not our policy to hold out threats of force, though we shall naturally defend ourselves, if attacked. At the same time, as we believe in solving difficulties by peaceful methods, we will give every assistance to the U.N. Observers to preserve and maintain the inviolability of the Cease Fire Line and the Cease Fire Agreement.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether after the agreement between Pakistan and China, Pakistan has started increasing tension on the

[Shri Jashvant Mehta]

border and systematically started propaganda against India all the world over, and if so, what steps we have taken to counteract the false propaganda by Pakistan and also the increasing of tension on the border by Pakistan?

Shri Ranga: The statement itself should be broadcast all over the world.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: Pakistan has been carrying on false propaganda in other countries. The hon. Member wants to know whether we have taken steps to counteract that propaganda. After this question, there was a suggestion made by the other side that this statement itself must be broadcast to all the countries.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have taken the usual means to correct mis-statements in the Pakistan propaganda. We have done that. This statement, no doubt, will also be brought to the attention of others.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Government seem to be always on the defensive.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): In view of the fact that the continued hostility towards our country by Pakistan is a deliberate and calculated move to prevent friendly countries, especially the United States of America, from giving us the assistance to fight the Chinese aggression, on the pretext that the arms supplied to us will be used against their country....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should not preface his question with such a long statement.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I would like to know whether the

Prime Minister would like to take the earliest opportunity to meet the new President of the USA so as to keep up the cordial relations between our two countries.

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether according to the assessment of our Government, this particular development taken in conjunction with other sensitised areas of Indo-Pakistan relations constitutes a flash-point for possible eruption of hot hostilities in the near future?

Shri Tyagi: Are Government vigilant enough?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As for Shri Tyagi's interruption, I would say that Government are vigilant. As to whether this is a flash-point or not, I hope not. (Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath): It might be a flash in the pan.) I cannot say definitely what all this might lead to, but we do not look upon it as having entered the last stage, and we shall still continue our peaceful policy.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराला) : जैसा कि प्रैस रिपोर्ट है कि हमारे गांव इमादाई के ऊपर पाकिस्तान ने कब्जा किया और वहां की फौजों ने हमारे गांव के ऊपर पाकिस्तानी झंडा लहराया तो हम चीज को तबदील करने के लिए सरकार बना कर रही है ?

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): There is a calling-attention-notice on this, which will come up presently.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): In view of the fact that so many thousands of rifles have been distributed to the civilian population and in view also of the fact that guerilla fighters are being trained, may I know whether we have any adequate preparations in case any surprise attack or any accidental attack takes place along the cease-fire line on our side?

[Shrimati Lakshmi Menon]

been no positive response from Pakistan. We had also proposed "crash demarcation" by the Central Survey authorities, to find a permanent solution to the problem arising from the dispute. Pakistan has now agreed to the two Surveyors General meeting for this purpose in Dacca on 19th December.

Shri Daji: Is it true that in the village of Dumabari, an area of 109 square acres, the house of Shri Satyendra Das is being used as the headquarters of the Pakistani forces for a huge military build-up in the area?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes, the house of Shri Satyendra Das has been occupied by the Pakistani forces.

Shri Ranga: It is on our side.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is one of those little hillocks in that area.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि जिन लोगों को पाकिस्तान की पुलिस, पाकिस्तान राइफल्स, विस्तार कर के ले गई है, उन को छुड़ाने के लिये सरकार ने अभी तक कोई सक्रिय कदम नहीं उठाया है ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: People have been taken away from time to time whenever there is a border incident. I want to know whether a particular incident is referred to.

Mr. Speaker: The allegation is that some people were taken away. Is it true? Has Government any information?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Dumabari? We have no information.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आज भी यह बात प्रेस में आई है ।

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is it true that in the village Nalihuti, next to Dumabari Indians are not able to

cultivate or harvest because the Pakistan Military Rifles do not allow it?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Wherever our nationals have cultivated the land and the harvest is ready, we are giving them adequate protection to go and harvest it.

Shri Swell (Assam-Autonomous Districts): If I heard the Minister aright, she has admitted that Pakistan troops have taken possession of the house of Shri Satyendra Das. Is the house in Indian territory or Pakistan territory? If the former, what steps have Government taken to eject them from that house?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This is what is called a disputed territory which has been partly in our possession. That is where we want the Surveyors General to go. We have tried to expedite this so that they may decide where the exact border line is. That is also the reason why we have tried to avoid these incidents developing into major incidents because we would rather settle these through the normal civil means than by fighting on a big scale.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : दोनों मोर्चों पर तनाव बढ़ रहा है—चीन वाले मोर्चे पर भी और पाकिस्तान वाले मोर्चे पर भी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाईर, आर्डर । क्या यहां भी इस तरह से तनाव बढ़ाना है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तनाव तो दोनों मोर्चों पर बहुत बढ़ चुका है । इसीलिये मैं हस्तक्षेप कर रहा था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आराम से काम चलने दीजिए । यहां तनाव की जरूरत नहीं है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that on the day the Prime Minister declared the Latithilla and other areas as disputed areas, Pakistan started occupying it, not only by their civil population but with the help of the East Pakistan Rifles? Is it their intention to terrorise the population of that area and remove the border pillars, making this area theirs? If so, what action has been taken to drive them out from that area?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What their intention is I cannot naturally say. They may have all kinds of evil intentions. They have taken some slight possession of the Latithilla area. Dumabari is entirely separate. We are trying very hard to get a proper demarcation made. They have now agreed to the Surveyors General meeting soon, in about a few days time, to do that. Whether that will succeed, I cannot say, but I hope it will.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They keep on advancing, we keep on retreating.

श्री शशि : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चीनी के बारे में एक कालिग एजेंशन नोटिस है। चीनी हमें भी नहीं मिलती है।

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I have just finished one item. The next has not been taken up. Where is the point of order?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आप ने शुक्रवार को इस सदन में यह आश्वासन दिया था कि जब श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह आ जायेंगे, तो वह भ्रष्टाचार सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव के बारे में वक्तव्य देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने उन को कह दिया है और वह स्टेटमेंट करेंगे। लेकिन

माननीय सदस्य पहले ही खड़े हो गए। इस में प्वाएंट ऑफ ऑर्डर कोई नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य को चाहिए था कि वह जरा सब्र से बैठते। मिनिस्टर साहब अपनी बारी के मुताबिक स्टेटमेंट करेंगे।

संसद- कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : मैं ने खुद भी उन से पहले कह दिया है कि मैं स्टेटमेंट करने वाला हूँ।

12.48 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT ON ACCIDENT AT JAMMIKONDA HILL ROAD METAL QUARRY.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines on the fatal accident at Jammikonda Hill Road Metal Quarry, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh, on the 28th July, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2052[63].]

12.48½ hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1963, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th November, 1963, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

[Secretary]

(ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 6 Bill, 1964, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th November, 1963, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

(iii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 5th December, 1963, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd November, 1963, in the East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1962:—

Enacting Formula

(1) That at page 1, line 1,—
for "Thirteenth" substitute—
"Fourteenth".

Clause 1

(2) That at page 1, line 4,—
for "1962" substitute "1963".

Clause 2

(3) That at page 1, line 13,—
for "1962" substitute "1963".

Clause 3

(4) That at page 3, line 3,—
for "1962" substitute "1963".

(iv) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 5th December, 1963, agreed without any amendment to the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 1963, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th November, 1963.'

12.49½ hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Amendment Bill, 1963, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 18th November, 1963.

12.49½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTIETH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Gauhati): I beg to present the Thirtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.50 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

(1) SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): I beg to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) EVIDENCE

Shri Khadilkar: I beg also to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Will it be circulated?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Of course.

12.50½ hrs.

SLUM AREAS (IMPROVEMENT AND CLEARANCE) (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF JOINT COMMITTEE REPORT

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 be extended upto the 18th December, 1963."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 be extended upto the 18th December, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

12.51 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, your Secretariat has forwarded to me copy of a letter from Shri Ram Sewak Yadav and has conveyed your desire that I should make a statement in the House today on the sub-

ject of Short Duration Discussion on steps to root out corruption in administration and the No-Day-Yet-Named Motion relating to Backward Classes Commission's Report. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri also wrote to me directly about this No-Day-Yet-Named Motion.

As you would have noticed, the entire time of the House this week is booked on discussion of Mid-term Appraisal of the Third Five Year Plan, the Preventive Detention Bill and the Companies (Amendment) Bill and certain other important legislative measures. Against the availability of 22½ hours for transaction of Government business, there is a balance of 11½ hours for further discussion on the Plan, and an allotment of 10 hours for Preventive Detention Bill. You would thus see that the Government would be in difficulty in finding time within the week for the other important legislative items which have to be given priority so that they are seen through in both Houses. Therefore, so far as the current week is concerned, I would not be in a position to provide time for any No-Day-Yet-Named Motion. However, I am quite willing to agree to a discussion on the steps to root out corruption in administration in the next week starting from the 16th of December.

So far as the Backward Classes Commission's Report is concerned, I have already submitted to you in the Chamber, and I say to this House also, that it will not be possible for us to provide time for that discussion in this session, but I would be glad to provide time for the discussion of this report during the Budget Session definitely.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी):

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि कुछ सरकारी काम जोकि बहुत आवश्यक है, उसका निपटारा करना है और सरकारी काम भी बहुत अधिक है जिसकी वजह से यह सारी चीज नहीं हो

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

सकती हैं। मैं निवदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह समय की दिक्कत तो हमेशा ही रहती है। देश में जो जो महत्वपूर्ण और बातें उठा करती हैं और जो महत्वपूर्ण हैं भी, उन पर कभी भी चर्चा न हो और हमेशा ही समय का अभाव कह कर उनको टाल दिया जाय यह उचित नहीं है। मैं आपके जरिये मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि या तो इस सत्र की अवधि को बढ़ा दिया जाय या फिर रोज जो बैठक के घंटे हों, उनको बढ़ा दिया जाय और हम कुछ ज्यादा देर तक बैठक करें। यह जो टालते जाने वाली बात है यह ठीक नहीं है। पिछड़ा वर्ग कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट है यह कई बरसों से टलती चली आ रही है। मेरी मंत्री महोदय से यह शिकायत है कि यह इस पर बहस कराने के लिये समय क्यों नहीं निकालते हैं ?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): We are now in the fourth week of this five-week session, and I would like to know whether Government has taken a firm decision to terminate the session on the 20th of this month. Or, will the House sit for a few days beyond the 20th so as to accommodate other business?

श्री मोर्य (अलीगढ़) : दैक्वर्ड क्लॉसिस कमिशन रिपोर्ट के बारे में इसके पहले भी आपत्ति उठाई गई थी और पार्लिमेंटरी एफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह आशा और विश्वास दिलाया था कि इस सेशन में इसको जल्द ले लिया जायगा। इस तरह की आपत्ति भूने अग्रस्त में उठाई थी और इस के जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने यह आश्वासन दिया था। क्या मैं आशा करूँ कि अगर इस सेशन में नहीं तो वह इस को बजट सेशन में अवश्य बहस के लिये हमारे सामने रखेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उन्होंने वादा कर लिया है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जरूर की बात नहीं है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जो बात जाननी चाही थी, उस का मैंने जवाब दिया है। आप का अलहदा सवाल है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : शुक्रवार के दिन आपको याद होगा मैंने भी एक मोशन की बात उठाई थी और कहा था कि कॉलिंग एटेंशन नोटिस और एडजर्नमेंट मोशन काफी जो पाकिस्तानी वार्दातें इस देश की सीमाओं पर चल रही हैं, आ रहे हैं, इस वास्ते अगर एक मोशन स्वीकार कर ली जाय तो अच्छा होगा और आपने फरमाया था सदन में कि अगर लोगों को, माननीय सदस्यों को तसल्ली नहीं होती तो व एक मोशन दें। माननीय मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करें कि जो मोशन मेरे खयाल में एडमिट हो चुका है क्या उस पर भी बहस होने जा रही है ताकि रोज रोज कॉलिंग एटेंशन नोटिस और काम रोकने प्रस्ताव पेश न हों ? क्या इसके लिए वह समय इसी सप्ताह में निकालेंगे या अगले सप्ताह में ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : यह मालूम नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यादव जी ने जो कहा उसके बारे में आप बता दें। इसके बारे में मैं बता दूंगा।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि हाउस आफ कॉमन्स में आप देखिये कि नान-लैजिस्लेटिव बिजिनेस के लिए कितना समय निकाला जाता है। इसके लिए, जितना समय हम यहां निकालते हैं, शायद ही उतना समय किसी डेमांडसी में या पार्लिमेंट में निकाला जाता होगा। आखिर यह पार्लिमेंट है और इसका मेन काम लैजिस्लेटिव बिजिनेस ट्रांजैक्ट करना है। काफी समय हम इसके लिए निकालते हैं। पिछली दफा का परसेंटेज आप निकाल कर देखिये कि कितना समय निकाला गया था। वाबजूद

इसके भी इस तरह की डिमांड होती है कि कितना और समय निकाला जाय। मैंने डेफिनिटली कहा है और वादा किया है कि अगली बार जरूर लायेंगे। आठ बरस से कमिशन की रिपोर्ट किसी न किसी तरह से पेश है। अगर आठ बरस आप ठहर सकते हैं तो दो चार हफ्ते और ठहरने में क्या दिक्कत है। मैंने एक वादा कर लिया है। इससे अधिक वादा मैं नहीं कर सकता। बजट सेशन में जरूर इसका ले लिया जायगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्मावा-वाद) : यह रिपोर्ट पड़ी हुई है, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान कमिशन की रिपोर्ट रह गई है। और भी कई चीजें अभी बाकी हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी इंग्लिस्तान की लोक सभा का जिक्र करते हैं। वहां दस या ग्यारह महीने संजद बैठती है। तब यहां क्यों न हम लोग ज्यादा बक्त बैठें अगर कानून पास करवाने हैं तो।

श्री हरि विश्वु काम्थ : २० तारीख तक बैठेंगे या बाद भी बैठेंगे ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अभी तो यही तय है कि बीस तक बैठेंगे अगर कोई ऐसी अनफोरसीन बात न हो जाय कि और बैठने पर हम सबबूर ही न हो जायें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पक्की बात नहीं है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : पक्की कोई भी बात कैसे कही जा सकती है। मान लांजिये किसी की डैथ हो जाती है या कुछ और घटना घट जाती है और उस सूरत में हो सकता है कि एक रोज़ और बढ़ जायें। कोई अनफोरसीन बात हो जाय, तो उसका क्या किया जा सकता है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. I find that in every

session, they do not give us any decision about the ending of the session till two or three days earlier. We have requested you time and again to see to it that, to make it convenient to all the Members, for the entire House, at least ten days before the session it should be made known when the session is going to conclude. Today is the 9th, and for the 20th there are only ten days more to go.

Mr. Speaker: At least a week before the session concludes, the Members should know.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): So far as we are concerned, the session is to conclude on the 20th, but he has added that if some emergency arises, if anything unforeseen happens, it is a different matter, and it might go on for another day or so.

12.58 hrs.

DELHI DEVELOPMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): On behalf of Dr. Sushila Nayar, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Delhi Development Act, 1957. (Laughter).

Mr. Speaker: He is her Deputy. Why should there be a surprise when he acts on her behalf?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप क्यों हंस पड़े ?

अध्यक्ष : मैं आपको देखकर हंस पड़ा।

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Delhi Development Act, 1957".

The motion was adopted.

Dr. D. S. Raju: I introduce the Bill.

12.59 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT ON MID-TERM APPRAISAL OF THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: Further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri B. R. Bhagat on the 5th December, 1963, namely:—

"That the 'Report on the Mid-term Appraisal of the Third Five Year Plan', laid on the Table of the House on the 26th November, 1963, be taken into consideration."

Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I was submitting that one of the most important things connected with Planning and the implementation of the Plan is people's participation in it. When the First Plan was presented to the House, the then Minister of Planning said it was a people's Plan. By that he meant I think that the people would have an ever-increasing share and ever-increasing partnership so far as the formulation and the implementation of the Plan was concerned.

13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I do not talk about formulation stage. We are in the stage of implementation and I find that we have arrived at such a stage which can be described as 'stagnant'. I could have said a stage of declining progression. I do not want to use it. There is no doubt that as time has passed people's participation in the Plan implementation has gone on diminishing year by year. Are we better than before in the small savings scheme? Was there not a time when in the construction of bunds and roads and other things people used to volunteer physical labour they used to give what is called *shramadan*. One of our ex-Deputy Ministers did a very fine job so far as the Kosi bund was concerned. What has happened to that? Again in these Plans there was one sector called the people's sector—that was the co-operative sector. Every day

we read in the papers that the co-operative sector is getting more and more officialised and that the people who form these co-operative societies suffer at the hands of these inspectors and other persons who are described as officials. We are told that there would be service co-operations, joint agricultural co-operatives, labour co-operatives, etc. I do not think that we have turned the corner in this respect, in spite of the fact that we were given a rosy picture of these co-operatives. Now again what happened to the idea that people should participate in the share capital of the public undertakings and that people should have a living and active interest in them? At what stage does that idea stand now?

Take the case of agriculture, again. It is of course our private sector but as I said last time it is essentially the people's sector. It is languishing in many States for want of many things. In the people's sector, there are our cottage industries, small industries and they are not showing that kind of vigorous and healthy attitude which they should show in the midst of the Plan. All this show a sense of decadence and stagnation. I want the Planning Commission to be more conscious of the shortfalls. Somewhere I read in the papers that our Planning Minister said that the shortfalls were marginal. What does it mean? We were promised an increase of thirty per cent in agriculture, of 70 per cent in industrial production, of 30 per cent in national income. There is no net increase in agriculture during the last three years, we have registered an increase of 15 per cent in industrial production compared to 70 per cent which is the target and our national income has risen by a bare five per cent. The shortfalls which we are facing in this Plan should not be under-rated or minimised or neglected. The Planning Commission should become more shortfall conscious than anything else. It is conscious of the physical targets which it does not fulfil, of financial

allocations which it doles out to others but it turns a blind eye on short falls. The financial outlays should have some real correlation with the results that we demand.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Member must conclude now. He has taken 25 minutes; there are fifty more speakers.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am sorry that our performance in respect of minor irrigation, medium irrigation and multi purpose electric projects has not been given. One word about administration.

Some persons try to under-rate the role of administration in planning. R. H. Crossman said that Labour Government failed because administration was not fully interested in labour policies and therefore it went under. I think our administrators by and large are not interested in Congress policies and socialist pattern of society. I make this appeal to the Planning Minister. He is a man of the people and risen from the ranks. He was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth. He must give a good account of the Planning Commission in planning performance and results. I am sure that our new Planning Minister will be alive to everything and will not under-rate the criticism here and I hope the planning Commission will have a new life and an active life. If it does not, something will have to be done to give it some kind of artificial respiration in order that it can deliver the goods.

Shri A. C. Guha: (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this plan has severely been criticised from both sides.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are as many as 35 speakers from the Congress benches alone. So, there is the limitation of time. I would request hon. Members not to take more than 15 minutes each.

Shri A. C. Guha: On the one extreme Mr. Masani was there and on the other extreme, Mr. Indrajit Gupta. I think the Plan has not offered satisfaction to any section of the people.

Planned development is not an easy task, and in a democratic set up it is a very difficult task. Even in USSR which may be called the pioneer country in planned development, there have been many setbacks. We all knew that the agricultural plans of USSR and China have both failed and this year Russia had to purchase wheat from Canada and U.S.A. In USSR, the 6th plan was scrapped after two years and the 7th plan was started and about 67 million dollars of internal loans had been practically repudiated. It has not been technically repudiated but frozen for 25 years without any interest to those persons who have invested their life savings in government stocks. If it is so difficult in a totalitarian country, it is far more difficult in a democratic set up. Having chosen a democratic set up, we must know the difficulties we will have to face in planned development. It is no argument to abandon plan, because of the difficulties. The necessity is to make renewed efforts and a better administration.

The Minister of Planning, in initiating the debate, mentioned three reasons for the failure in the achievement of the Plan. The first reason is, adverse weather conditions and inadequate administrative co-ordination. The second is, inadequate advance planning and somewhat optimistic programmes of schedules and implementation of some industries; the third is, delay in obtaining the foreign exchange resources and arranging quick utilisation of foreign exchange. All these relate to the failure of administration, except perhaps the adverse weather conditions; all these are connected with the failure of the administration. If there has been inadequate administrative co-ordination, that is the responsibility of the Government and the Planning Commission. If there was inadequate advance planning and somewhat optimistic programmes, that was also within the responsibility of the Government and the Planning Commission. If there was delay in quick utilisation of foreign exchange, that was also within the es-

[Shri A. C. Guha]

possibility and the power of the Government, to arrange,

I shall take first the question of foreign exchange utilisation. I think during the second Plan period, it is found from the Government's own publication on foreign aid that Rs. 406 crores were authorised during the second Five Year Plan, and that out of it only Rs. 227 crores were utilised, which is a little over 50 per cent. What are the reasons that the Government could not utilise about 45 per cent of the loans authorised? Even out of the untied loans, out of Rs. 63 crores authorised, they utilised only Rs. 33 crores, and the remaining Rs. 25 crores were not utilised, and all these were carried over for the third Plan. It is not to the credit of the Government or of the administration that they could not make proper utilisation of the foreign loans sanctioned.

In this connection, I would like to ask for one information. I think that as soon as the loans are sanctioned, the Government of India have to pay some service or commitment charges on the loans sanctioned, even though the loans may not be utilised. So, what has been the payment that the Government had to make by way of commitment charges or service charges on the loans which have not been utilised during the second Plan period? I think that would amount to a big sum of foreign exchange being depleted, all for nothing, and particularly due to the administrative failures.

It has been stated that the national income has made little progress. Practically all the blame for this has been laid on the failure in agriculture. Failure in agriculture should not be attributed only to weather conditions. There are many other things which the administration should have done, but they could not or did not do to help agriculture. One of the reasons for failures in agricultural production is in the field of fertiliser in which there is big shortfall in production. Fertiliser

is the most important item for agricultural production. Another item in which the Government has failed to help agriculture is the proper supply of good seeds. The seed multiplication farms have not come up to their expectation, and I think they could not supply even 25 to 30 per cent of the quantity of seeds required in the market. I think out of the irrigated crop, only 10 to 12 per cent could get fertilisers and for the non-irrigated crop, not even five per cent could get fertilisers.

If this is the position in fertilisers, the position in regard to irrigation also is not very good. The progress made is not up to the expectation. I think not even 60 per cent of the target as regards the provision of irrigation has been reached. Moreover, the programme for irrigation also was not fixed according to the requirements. It was set only according to capacity that they could have, by way of providing electric power or other requisites for irrigation.

The main difficulty about agriculture is that there is a lack of proper policy in regard to it. What is the price policy? How do they want to foster agriculture? There should be a definite policy laid down as to the subsidy to be given for agriculture. In every country, agriculture has to be subsidised and here also it should be the definite policy that henceforth agriculture should be subsidised. Along with subsidy to be given to agriculturists, to ensure a fair price to the agriculturists, the Government should also take care to see that certain vulnerable sectors of the population get food-grains at subsidised rates. Otherwise, it will bring great hardship to a large number of people.

Much has been said about the rise in the cost of living. Undoubtedly, the cost of living has risen beyond what it ought to have risen. We understand that in a developing economy, the cost of living is sure to rise, but

when it goes up beyond some estimated or calculated margin, then only there should be complaints and there should be some remedial measures taken up.

I think about six years ago, in 1957, when Shri T. T. Krishnamachari made his budget speech, he mentioned a policy decision on food subsidies. He announced in the budget speech that Rs. 25 crores would be set apart as food subsidy for some vulnerable sectors. I do not know what is the amount now given as subsidy. If then it was Rs. 25 crores, which of course was not adequate, now I think it should be a much greater amount. We would like to know what is the amount kept apart for food subsidy. If the peasant is given the prerequisites by way of irrigation, fertilisers, good seeds and finance, and particularly if he is assured of a fair price, then the peasant will surely produce the crop.

One main difficulty is that the peasant does not get a fair price, and there has not been any serious attempt on the part of the Government to ensure a fair price to the peasant. From the very beginning of this independent Parliament there was a cry about the price stabilisation for jute and other cash crops, but there has not been much cry for the price stabilisation of foodgrains. If the cultivator cultivates any cash crop like jute, sugarcane or tobacco or even some vegetables, he will get much more from one acre of land than if he cultivates that acre of land with foodgrains. There should be some parity fixed between the price of cash crops and the price of foodgrains. The peasant also has his own economic sense. If he feels that by cultivating some cash crops he could get Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 per acre, he will not attempt to cultivate the land for foodgrains in which he can get barely Rs. 100 or Rs. 125 per acre. So, there should be some parity fixed between the price of foodgrains and the price of cash crops. Unless that is done and unless the growers of foodgrains are assured of a fair price they will not cultivate the land with a view to produce foodgrains to feed the

nation and the nation will have to depend always on imported foodgrains.

It has been admitted in the mid-term appraisal that the cost of living has gone up very high, and that it has gone up particularly in the food sector—foodgrains, sugar and *gur*. For foodgrains, and particularly for rice, I think the rise in the price of rice during the last three years is of the order of 22 per cent. From 108 points it has gone up to 132 points. In the case of sugar also the price has gone up very heavily. In the case of *gur* it has gone up as much as 236 per cent. In this connection, there is a deplorable thing which I would like to mention. The price of *gur*, particularly in Delhi, has risen so much not because of a proportionate increase in the cost of production of *gur*, not solely because of any scarcity in the supply of *gur* but because some co-operatives which have been handling *gur* have been indulging in profiteering, selling *gur* at a very high price. Sir, we have all been very enthusiastic about co-operatives. But if co-operatives indulge in this type of activity, it is for the Government to see that it is put a stop to and the co-operatives are run in the proper manner so that the name of this good institution may not be misused and slurred because of the misdeeds of one or two co-operatives which indulge in profiteering tactics.

Then, it has been mentioned in the Plan Report that the collection of revenue has gone up. From the calculated estimate of revenue from the current taxes at 1960-61 rate it will go up by about Rs. 800 crores, and Rs. 1,100 crores has been the target to be collected by new taxes during the Third Plan. But the taxes already put will give them Rs. 600 crores more than Rs. 1,100 crores. Both these figures indicate serious miscalculation and bad planning leading to over taxations. I do not know how much tax will be imposed during the remaining two years of the Plan. In any case, there should be an improvement of about Rs. 1,400 crores to 1,500 crores under

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the present rate of taxes from the revenue estimated during the Plan period.

We have been told that non-Plan expenditure has also turned out to be substantially higher than what was visualized, mainly on account of the increase in defence expenditure and partly due to increase in other non-Plan items. We can understand defence expenditure but what about the other non-Plan items? The Appraisal Report should have mentioned the other non-Plan items on which the expenditure has gone up. I think it was during the budget discussion that some economic measures were suggested for each Ministry by way of reduction of staff and some other measures. I am told that most of these economy schemes have now failed and practically no economy would be effected in any of the Ministries and the non-Plan expenditure would be going up as before.

In this connection, I would like to refer to the question of emergency. In the name of emergency, a lot of things have been said and done. I know the nation was facing an emergency, the emergency of a foreign invasion. In the name of emergency many of the social service schemes relating to education, health, housing etc. have to be scrapped or scaled down. But if the sense of emergency and the consequent sense of economy is not visible in the administration, then there is hardly any moral justification for the government to impose any cut in the social service measures for education, health or other matters. There should be a real appraisal of the import of emergency as at present in economic terms and in social and political terms also. I can understand, there is a necessity of continuing the emergency in the political field, or for military purposes, but I do not feel there is any necessity for quoting emergency for cutting down development expenditure and, at the same time, indulging in wasteful expenditure in non-Plan items.

Then I should come to one important matter which has not been touched by

the Mid-term Plan Appraisal, and that is the distribution of income. For the last three years we have been told that a committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Professor Mahalanobis to enquire into the question as to where the increased wealth has gone. The Prime Minister himself posed this question in this House when he said he was wondering where the increased wealth of the nation has gone. Since that committee has not submitted its report even after three years, the natural suspicion of this House and the country will be that it is the Government which has been fighting shy about this report and it has been deliberately postponing the publication of this report. Copious extracts from the report came out in the press about a year or more ago but even then the report has not been published. This Mid-term Appraisal also did not mention anything about the important issue of distribution of income or about that committee.

During the last session, we had a heated debate on this issue in this House on some questions posed by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. Even though his figures were grossly exaggerated, still this report should have mentioned something about the distribution of income. The Reserve Bank of India Bulletin of September made some study and published a good summary about the distribution of income. Last Friday, Shri Indrajit Gupta quoted something from this figure, and he was quite right in quoting the figures to show that there has been more concentration of wealth in the urban sector. But what he did not quote, because it will not serve his purpose, was that this Reserve Bank Bulletin had given figures for twelve countries of the world and I should tell this House that our performance is better than any of the other eleven countries though it may not be any consolation to say that comparatively speaking our performance is better. In our country the top 20 per cent get 42 per cent of the national income but in all the other countries they get

much more, some countries having the figures of 53, 58, 61 and so on. Then, coming to the bottom, 60 per cent in India enjoy 30 per cent of the national income. In the other countries, the bottom 60 per cent of the population get much less than that. India is next after United Kingdom, which has a percentage of 33.3. USA has got 62 per cent and the other countries less than 30 per cent. But we should remember that calculation in percentage is of little use as our national income is very much low, the bottom 60 per cent here do not get more than Rs. 15 per month.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude. I am sorry, he is not heeding my bells.

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Member who preceded me was given 25 minutes. Let me also be given some time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot give him 25 minutes. I am sorry.

Shri A. C. Guha: I have not taken 25 minutes. Further, I am not speaking often. If you want me to sit down, I will do so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has already taken 22 minutes.

Shri A. C. Guha: I will finish in a minute.

This report should have made some candid confession that as regards distribution the Plan has failed. What is the purpose of this Plan? The Plan should not simply put out some targets in a wishful manner without the necessary recourse to achieve them. I do not know what is the function of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission may set out targets, but what is the machinery for achieving the target? For that, if the Planning Commission is not responsible, who is responsible? Government should take full responsibility, or they should make a complete re-organisation of the composition and functions of the Planning Commission, if

they want the Plan to succeed and take the country to a socialist pattern of society.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Report of the Mid-term Appraisal of the Third Plan is a sad commentary on the methodology of planning. Page after page of the report gives the shortfalls in targets, failures in achievements and the way in which the plans have been carried out for the past two and a half years. Looking at the way in which we are doing things, I think it is high time that we start planning of planning itself. How should we plan? I am asking this question because after a decade or so of planning, we are still wandering; we are groping in the dark; we are making guess figures and targets which are not fulfilled. When I go through this Report I find it gives an unending story of failures, shortfalls and non-fulfilment of targets, but no satisfactory explanation has been offered for all these magnificent failures.

Nobody could say that there has been any dearth of resources for major items of development. In fact, the mobilisation of resources has been more than the targeted figure in some cases. It is stated in the Report that additional taxation efforts of the Centre and the State Governments will yield Rs. 2400 crores during the Plan period instead of Rs. 1750 crores indicated in the Plan. The causes for the shortfalls and failures are to be sought elsewhere. This is what the Prime Minister has stated:

"No benefit would come out of the Plan unless machinery was taken out of the abysmal rut it had fallen into."

The Prime Minister has squarely put the responsibility for the shortcomings and failures on the sluggishness of the administrative machinery. Whatever may be the reason, we, the people, are paying the price for the sluggishness of the administrative machinery or for the abysmal rut in

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which it has fallen. Hundreds of crores of rupees have gone into this rut because of inefficiency, because of sluggishness, because of the abysmal rut of administrative machinery. It is, therefore, the poor people who by the crushing taxation have contributed to the coffers of the Centre and the States. They are really the people who by their sweat and toil are paying for the inefficiency and the shortcomings of the Plan.

For the shortcomings and failures, the Prime Minister's accusing finger points out the abysmal rut in which the administrative machinery has fallen and they in the abysmal rut in turn are pointing to the high heavens, the vagaries of weather etc. I can say here that the agricultural production has been more stable than the industrial production. It may sound like a paradox. If you go through the statistical figures of the past twelve years, that is, 1950-51 to 1961-62, agricultural production has been more stable than the industrial production. Statistically the Standard Deviation of the agricultural production for the past twelve years from 1950-51 to 1961-62 is 14.5, whereas the Standard Deviation of the industrial production for the same period is 24.7. The Co-efficient of Variation for the same period for the agricultural production is 12 per cent and Co-efficient Variation for the industrial production for the same period is 23.7 per cent. This will show that on a comparative basis, the agricultural production has been more stable than the industrial production. There, variations could be more closely assessed. It is within a closer ambit than the industrial production. The agricultural production is more stable and the variations are not wide as in the case of industrial production. Even in America, it has been found that "during the last quarter of a century, industrial production had the overall variation of 14 per cent while the agricultural production had only 4 per cent variation." Therefore, it is no use to put

the entire blame on the vagaries of weather and seasonal variations. For agriculture at least, they are blaming the vagaries of weather. But I do not know what reasons they are going to give for the shortfalls in the industrial production. Is it the vagaries of the Planning Commission or the administrative machinery? We do not know.

There is also one other interesting thing. The Report has not given the expenses undergone under each item where they have given the achievement. The Third Plan postulated for an increase in agricultural production of 30 per cent, in industry of 70 per cent and in national income of 30 per cent. For this, they put an outlay of Rs. 7500 crores. For 2½ years, about 45 per cent of the outlay has been allotted, that is, Rs. 3371 crores. For this 45 per cent, the agricultural production should have increased by 13.5 per cent, industry by 31.5 per cent and national income by 13.5 per cent. What we have got before us is only 5 per cent increase in the national income, 15 per cent increase in industry and a big zero in the agricultural production. Instead of getting an increase of 13.5 per cent in the national income, we have made only 5 per cent increase out of the outlay of Rs. 5371 crores. That means a colossal waste. The expenditure has not justified the results that we have got and this is going to land us in a serious trouble. We spend so much and get so little. The supply of money and the Government's expenditure are going at a faster rate than the production, which is not a very good economic condition for this country. If you assess to the money supply that we have got, that will give a clue to the baffling rise in prices of various commodities. In 1951-52, the money supply with the public was Rs. 1850 crores, and as in April, 1963, it is about Rs. 3406 crores. That means the money supply has gone by 83 per cent and the national output has gone from 1951-52 to 1961-

62, as given in the Report, by 43 per cent and as on April, 1963 it would have come at the best to only 50 per cent. We have got a curious phenomenon where the money supply has gone up by 83 per cent and the national output has gone by only 50 per cent. It has come to a stage where the rate of flow of money is at a faster rate than the production of goods and services which is a clear case of inflation.

I would like to say here that the inflation, a persistent inflation, is the very antithesis of socialism because persistent inflation gives rise to wind-fall profits which help the big business and also give rise to the rise in prices which affects the poor. Also, during the period of persistent inflation and persistent rise in prices, the principal sufferers are civil servants, teachers, pensioners and others whose salaries are fixed and do not keep pace with the rise in the prices. This is what Mr. Colis Clark, an eminent economist has said:

"Anyone who knowingly promotes or condones a policy that leads to persistently rising prices is morally responsible for plundering the savings of the poor and of other groups who cannot help themselves in order to enrich mostly speculators and those who having borrowed on a large scale are able to repay in depreciated pounds."

Therefore, this persistent policy of inflation and the rise in prices has given rise to various undesirable effects in a socialist economy. The disparity in income has grown more and also the crushing burden on the poor people by the rise in prices has also risen.

I have one more point to make here. As one coming from the South, I have to say the inflationary tendencies, the evils of inflation, are being felt more in the South than in the North. An eminent economist, Dr. P. J. Thomas, warned some years ago

about this inflationary policy of the Government and how it affects the South. He said:

"The planned economy involves spending large sums on dams, etc., which meant increase in the total income and purchasing power of the State or the region. But a large expansion of income in one region only could have injurious results for other regions. This is largely responsible for the recent inflationary upsurge in India. Under the Five Year Plan and under the Defence Budget too, large portions of Union revenues have been spent in some northern States and this has been the principal cause of inflation."

"If the public expenditure had been more widely distributed within the country, even a larger resort to deficit financing would not have brought about inflation. The excess demand for foodgrains and consumer goods in northern States due to too much money there pushed up the prices not only there but in the whole country."

"The evils of this are being reaped by the people of the southern States, mainly because there had not been any considerable increase in incomes here. These facts are not widely known as their statistics of income, production, etc. are for the whole country and no break-up of them has been thought necessary."

He, therefore, suggested that there should be break-up of the statistics into State-wise and plead for regional planning. This is not a stray case of complaint made by a non-Party man. Even Dr. Gopala Reddi, when he was the Finance Minister in Andhra said:

"It must be driven home to the Planning Commission that the regionalisation of the planning programme should be looked into. They in the South had not got as

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much as they ought to have secured in the Five Year Plan for industrial development. The Planning Commission should look into this aspect whether it related to Andhra, Madras, Kerala or Mysore."

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Did he say that as the Finance Minister or as an expert?

Shri Sezhiyan: He said that as the Finance Minister of Andhra Pradesh. In fact, not only he as the Finance Minister of Andhra Pradesh has stated like that, but, even Mr. C. Subramaniam, when he was the Finance Minister of Madras had said:

"There can be no difference of opinion on the view that South India is far backward in industrial development. It is not a political slogan raised for propaganda purpose, it is a solid fact."

I am pointing out these things to show that not only is there disparity in economic conditions between persons, but there is also economic disparity between the different regions in the country, and, therefore, the backward regions should be given more attention than they are being given now. I can cite statistical figures to prove what I am saying, that South is economically backward.

Take, for instance, the figures in respect of *per capita* income, calculated with base 1955-56, by the National Council of Applied Economic Research. The all-India average of *per capita* income in 1955-56 was Rs. 261, whereas the figure for Andhra Pradesh was Rs. 229, that for Madras Rs. 227, that for Kerala Rs. 216 and that for Mysore Rs. 203. This means that these four Southern States registered a *per capita* income much below the all-India average.

Now, let us see also the progress that has been made. From the figures available with me, I shall point out

the progress achieved in 1958-59 as compared with that in 1955-56. In 1958-59 there has been an increase in all-India income by 10.3 per cent., over that in 1955-56. If we take the different States, we find that Punjab has registered a rise of 29.1 per cent, Jammu and Kashmir 26.2 per cent, Rajasthan 24.0 per cent, Bihar 22.9 per cent, U.P. 15.7 per cent, Madhya Pradesh 12.8 per cent, Orissa 10.8 per cent, and so on. If we come to the South, we find that Andhra Pradesh had registered a rise of only 7.3 per cent, much below the all-India increase; Mysore had registered a rise of 4.2 per cent, whereas Madras had registered a rise of 0.3 per cent; that means that the State income of Madras has gone down in 1958-59 as compared with what it was in 1955-56, whereas the all-India average rise was 10.3 per cent.

Again, let us take the increase in the *per capita* income in the different States in 1958-59 as compared with that in 1955-56. The general all-India rise was 4.1 per cent. Punjab registered a rise of 20.7 per cent, Jammu and Kashmir 22.7 per cent, Rajasthan 15.9 per cent, Bihar 16.6 per cent, U.P. 10.6 per cent, Madhya Pradesh 5.9 per cent, Orissa 5.1 per cent, whereas in the case of Andhra Pradesh, it was only 2.3 per cent, which was much below the average rise for the whole of India. In the case of Mysore, it had gone down to 1.6 per cent, and in the case of Madras State it had gone down to 3.6 per cent.

When I say these things, I am not envious of the other States which are making much progress. I am only pleading for the backward regions for which we want more plans, and we want these areas to be looked after better so that the *per capita* income of the State concerned or the area concerned could rise more, and the plans have to be chalked out keeping that in view.

To say that there is want of natural resources and so no big plan could be drawn, is not a very happy and satisfactory reply. Even if there had been a dearth of natural resources, which I do not concede, still it is no argument for denial of plans.

In the techno-economic survey report of Madras State, prepared in 1960, there is one pertinent passage which reads as follows:

"Economic progress is a complex phenomenon in which natural resources are only one element, though an important one. Historically, countries endowed possible that many natural resources have been able to build up economies much more advanced, thanks to an intensive use of non-physical resources and an increasing volume of trade. Japan is an inspiring example among the countries in Asia. It is also possible that many natural resources now considered to be only of marginal significance may with progress of technology assume a higher place in the scale of values and become economically exploitable."

Therefore, I would suggest that the backward regions should be given top priority so that they can catch up with the other advanced States. Also, the level of progress should also as far as possible be uniform throughout the country. Also, so far as the statistical figures are concerned, now the reports on the plan figures are being given on an all-India basis. I would suggest that it will be better if State-wise and zone-wise figures are given, and, therefore, a break-up of the statistical figures might be given accordingly.

I would also suggest the setting up of a planning board for each State. I understand that some States are not willing to form such planning boards. Probably the State Governments are afraid that the planning boards to be

set up in the States may become another super-Cabinet as the Planning Commission has become here. Therefore, I would suggest that the planning board for each State should be constituted in such a manner that it would be directly responsible to the State Government, and the Planning Commission should have nothing to do with the planning board directly. The Planning Commission should approach the State planning board only through the State Planning Minister or the State Government, and the planning board at the State level should be completely under the control of and be responsible to the State Government only and not to the Central Government or the Planning Commission. That will take away the fear of the State Governments that the State planning board might become another super-Cabinet there.

As far as the Madras State is concerned, we might have been certainly asking for big projects there, but unfortunately they are not forthcoming. At least, for the present, a certain emphasis may be given on the setting up of medium industries. We have been talking for a long time about the Salem iron plant, but it is not coming up. Also, there is the Neyveli complex comprising chemicals and engineering, the Salem complex centering round iron, steel and aluminium, the Tuticorin complex based on marine chemicals, and then there is need for a nuclear power plant for the generation of atomic energy for the power hungry South. It has been stated that one such power plant would be set up at Kalpakkam, but I do not know how long it would take. Then, there is also the Sethusamudram project. Most of these projects are being held up at present for reasons best known to the Planning Commission.

In the socialistic pattern of things, we should not only aim at growth, but we should aim at an equal growth of all the regions and all the people

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throughout the country. My hon. friend who preceded me had asked what had happened to the report of the committee appointed by the Planning Commission to go into the distribution of income and concentration of wealth. That committee was constituted about two and a half years ago under the chairmanship of Prof. Mahalanobis, but the report has not yet come. They have said that the report would be forthcoming, but I do not know when it is going to be placed before the House and the public.

It is said on the one side that the socialistic plan stands for growth and equality, but from the report that has been placed before us, we find that the plan has produced less growth and more inequality. Any planning must have this view so that there could be faster and more equal growth in various regions of the country.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): This document on the mid-term appraisal of the Third Five Year Plan is an unhappy document, a document of which nobody can be proud, and with which nobody can be satisfied.

I quite pity the Planning Commission, the Government and its administrative machinery which have failed so miserably to implement the hopes and aspirations that had been raised in the objectives of the Third Five Year Plan.

The objective of the Third Five Year Plan promised to this country and its people a 5 per cent *per annum* increase in national income, and it promised to design the investment pattern in such a way that that can be kept up in the subsequent Plan. It promised to the people also self-sufficiency in food, and also increase in agricultural production to meet the requirements of exports and industries. It promised to expand basic industries in this country like steel, chemical industries, mines fuel and power. And even more so, it promised a fuller utilisation of

the man-power in this country. After all these big pronouncements, it goes on saying that it will establish progressively greater equality of opportunity and bring about a reduction in disparities in income. These were the objectives, and they were the promises that were held out to this nation at the beginning of the Third Plan by Government. I ask of this Government one question. Can they boldly say that they are anywhere near these objectives?

The mid-term appraisal of the Plan starts with this sentence that "the first half of the Third Five Year Plan period has been, for a variety of reasons a period of slow economic growth."

Why? What are the variety of reasons? We have heard from the Minister that the most important is the vagaries of nature.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): About agriculture.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What about others? I will supplement the information.

National income has increased only by 2½ per cent according to their own statement. Agricultural production has increased by only 1.5 per cent against the 5 per cent target. In industrial production, there have been serious shortfalls. The 'inexperienced' public sector has shortfalls, but the experienced private sector has got much larger and worse shortfalls. Government assigned to them the key industries like alloy steel and tools, stainless steel, steel castings and forgings, machine tools, fertilisers, cement, paper. Everywhere, the private sector has failed to achieve the target.

What will be the effect of these huge shortfalls both in the public and private sectors especially in the private sector, in the future economy of this country? Taking agricultural production, it has miserably failed. We could

neither have self-sufficiency in food nor have increased production either for industry or for export. What are the reasons? They are obvious. This Government has got no heart in implementing the Plan and giving an economy which may be remunerative for the farmers of this country. It has got a trader-oriented agricultural policy; it has no farmer-oriented agricultural policy. There is no co-ordination, absolutely nothing.

Therefore, whatever may be done by the Board under Shri Swaran Singh, it shall never achieve the target because the Government does not believe in it. The Prime Minister has got a Cabinet which has a socialist look. But now the people have started doubting whether they have a mind to implement the socialistic policy of this country. The Prime Minister himself is a strong believer, framer and executor of the socialist idea in this country. But he has with him an administration which has no heart in implementation, or even if it has, it connives; it has got a disability and inefficiency in implementing it. If not, why is it that the economy is stagnating so badly? Government believes in artificial respiration by PL 480. The increase of production is to be not in India, but in America! Through the artificial respiration of PL 480, they want to feed the people of this country.

Why is our agriculture not going ahead? Are we to understand that the Indian farmers are less enterprising and able than their Japanese counterparts? They give you a challenge: give them irrigation, don't talk of fertilisers or improved seed or improved aids. Give them only assured irrigation and they will promise you in return a 30 per cent increase. But is it being done? Even in places, where they complain that irrigation facilities that are available are not being used, have Government cared to inquire?

An irrigation project had been constructed in my constituency. Over-

night, the Bengal irrigation rule or something like that was forced on the farmers and they were made to pay Rs. 10 per acre without having assured to them the other facilities that are to be given by Government under that rule. I protested against it. I led a demonstration. I said, 'My people cannot pay it.' What is this? Where there are irrigation facilities, there is a punishing administration which does not understand these problems. We discussed it with the District Magistrate and then the Minister. All of them in their chambers admitted that they were wrong. I say an administration which cannot understand the aspirations of the people does not know how to solve these problems. Agricultural production in this country cannot increase this way. The most important thing is to give them irrigation, which is not being given. This is the challenge from the innocent, illiterate Indian farmers to this Government, the Planning Commission and the Administration: 'give me assured irrigation, without fertiliser, without any big fuss of Japanese cultivation; I will give you a 30 per cent increase'. But will the administration give it? As it is, they can never do it.

I know the position. In Bihar, the area which I represent—of course, this time the crop is good in other areas—that area is now a famine area. There is a streamlet out of which the farmers have been taking water for the last 50 years and the Calcutta High Court had given them the power to have hunds. But what happened? The engineer went there one fine morning and said, 'Look here, no water will be available in this scheme'. This is how they are trying to implement the plan. The engineering system and the administration look at the problem from above, it does not go to the root of it.

If you have to use electricity, it must come through copper wire not through wooden wire. Similarly, to harmonise the electricity of the people, you must have a copper-like administration not a wooden one which it at present is.

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Coming to land reforms, this Government promised to the people in the First Five Year Plan, land reforms and a ceiling on land. But what the socialist Government has done so far is so little that Mr. Chester Bowles reminds the Prime Minister 'You are going very slow in your land reforms'. What a wonderful state of affairs! We have the Planning Commission with a Member for agriculture, we have all the State Governments and we have our Parliament, and it is now the painful duty of the American Ambassador to remind the Prime Minister 'you are going very slow with your land reforms'. When a policy is not implemented, how can you expect the agriculturists to put their heart in agriculture and increase production? The Prime Minister has appointed a Committee. I do not know whether it will take two years or more. Let us hope even at this late hour they will be able to do the needful.

Coming to industrial production, why is it that we are falling behind our targets? It is because the Government of India, along with its industrial policy resolution, is always trying to have a compromise policy with private enterprise here. It has got a halting policy. In the same Third Five Year Plan, along with this policy, they have a paragraph in which they say that in necessity, in emergency or in certain circumstances, there may be a compromise. And compromise is there in vital and key industries. Take fertilisers. It was given to the private sector. What happened. The other day the Minister said that five or seven licences were not utilised. I say they are deliberately trying to sabotage the Plan. Why should they go in for fertilisers when they find that they get more profits and more gains elsewhere? That is exactly what they are doing. This is their outlook. So now they are surrendering the licences to Government. This is the industrial policy of our Government. It is the pressure of the internal capitalists and vested interests

in the country due to which Government is following a halting policy in industrialisation. And here we have Shri M. R. Masani saying that there is State monopoly and Government is going to take away absolutely all that the private individuals have got in this country. He wants to scrap the Plan. He says State monopoly must go. He quotes Prof. Galbraith. I will also quote the same authority; what is more, I will quote that great economist of 'take off' fame, Prof. W. W. Rostov.

He says that the time has come now when even Americans want that there should be a controlled economy and more intervention by the State in the economy.

Mr. W. W. Rostov says:

"It has been a minor irony of the post-war experience of the United States that its agents, both in Europe and in under-developed countries, have found themselves urging an increased role for government planning in the economies of the areas where the American interest was engaged. This was the consequence of no conspiracy among New Dealers or Socialists who found their way into American foreign operations. This was a realistic response to the nature of the societies where a sustained rate of economic development was sought in American interest."

14 hrs.

Mr. Gunnar Myrdal, Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, has this to say:

"All special advisers to under-developed countries who have taken the time and trouble to acquaint themselves with the problems, no matter who they are—teams of experts from the International Bank or other international agencies, including the

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Colombo Plan; officials of the American Point Four Programme;..

—Shri Masani's gospel is from America, he should notice it—

“...private foundations and consultant firms; independent social scientists; journalists or visiting politicians—all recommend central planning as a first condition for progress.”

And here is a Member who wants us to go back to the 19th century *laissez faire* economy!

The other day he was quoting Galbraith. This is what Galbraith said about Indian economy:

“It is one of the world's least controlled or planned economy.”

This is what his economic *guru* said about Indian economy.

The *American Economic Review* of June, 1957 said:

“The economy of India today is less responsive to the public guidance and direction than even in U.S.A. In U.S.A. several levels of Government disposes of about 20% of the total production, while the corresponding figure is not over 10% in India.

And still there is a cry about State monopoly and a demand to scrap the whole Plan!

What more can be said of this country, which is pledged to a socialist pattern of society, that its economy is the least controlled. Therefore Shri R. K. Nehru said the other day—my hon. friend quoted him the other way that if what we have in India is the socialistic pattern, then possibly America is a better socialist country than India.

Industrial production lags behind because of Government following a policy of compromise, and a halting policy, always making concessions to

the private individuals. The objective of the Plan was to increase the national income. This document does not say how the national income has increased, and how it has been distributed.

There are four partners in the national income—rent, interest, wage and profit. I want to know from Government whether it is not a fact that in the last ten or twelve years the income of the salaried classes and wage-earners has not increased, nor in the case of rent or interest; if it has increased, it has increased only for the profiteers, for the fourth partner, the profit-earners. In comparison to prices, the other three partners— I can give you the figures—are the worst affected, only the share of the profit-earners has increased. So, what type of socialism is this? By socialism, by the implementation of the Plan, we want that the millions of this country should have increasing share in the national wealth. But Government, by its policy, has allowed only the profit-earners to increase their income. You find everywhere how bank directorships are concentrated in a few hands, how the entire profit or national income is being cornered by one group of persons. If that is not so, why did not Government force the Mahalanobis Committee to submit its report? There is something wrong about it. Last time Shri Nanda promised that it would be placed on the Table in the next session. The other day the Prime Minister said it would be done in about two months. It all directs to one point, that we have a bad pattern of investment, a bad industrial policy, a halting agricultural policy, that the income is increasing only for a particular class. Let any one say that the income of the salaried class, the wage-earner, has increased; it has not. What are the reasons? The reasons are that this administration is not capable of implementing the Plan.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): What type of administration do you want?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He does not understand what type of administration there is. The other day he was shouting at Shri Nanda about the IAS officers scandal. I am referring to those persons who are implementing the Plan. There is no responsibility fixed. If a big haul is made and a big fish is caught, that gets away; it is only the poor clerk who is caught. If not, how is it that the IAS and ICS officers who are responsible for the public sector, after retirement, go under the umbrella of private entrepreneurs and become their *Panjhazaris*, *Ashtahazaris*, *Mansabdars* and *Subedars*? If they had their heart in the Plan, how could they reconcile themselves to it?

Therefore, the main point is to fix the responsibility. It should be fixed on the Minister in charge of the department. The other day Shri Nanda said that he was going to set up a vigilance committee. Let there be another committee in each department consisting of the Minister, the Secretary of the Department, the Additional Secretary and the Deputy Minister, and if that department does not succeed, let all of them go out of public life and service. That way the responsibility should be fixed.

The other day the Prime Minister was told by Shri S. K. Palit our former Food Minister, as saying that Khrushchev had called his Food Minister and told him: this is the target, this is the allocation, these are the policies, can you deliver the goods in one year? He said: Yes. After six months he was called and the same question was put to him, and again he said: yes. After nine months, he was again called, and he again said: yes. At the end of twelve months, when he failed, he was dismissed, so, that way responsibility should be fixed.

Secondly, the pattern of administration should change. There should be prescribed punishment for failures. Look for bright men. Do not go in for these trembling and gasping seni-

ority which will not do you any good in this country.

If you are sincere, there are some things to be attended to. Land reforms, nationalisation of banks, fixing of responsibility, reform of development blocs. The Prime Minister said they were doing very good work, but for the last many years as the saying goes, they have become blocks in the way of development. The BDO has time only for forging figures and filling up proformas which nobody looks into, neither the Planning Commission nor the Minister. Therefore, remove this army of officers in the blocs, remove the jeep, let there be a few persons on whom responsibility could be fixed. I am prepared as a Member of Parliament to take charge of any block along with the officers, and if we do not succeed, I will go out of public life and also those officers out of service.

The roughest thing that you collide against in New Delhi is silk, and the cheapest offer is a drink. In one word the culture of Delhi is silk and drink culture. India outside is different from what you see in the mirror of Delhi. Therefore, this mid-term appraisal is a dismal document of our devastating disability.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्लानिंग के मिडटर्म एप्रैजल की रिपोर्ट है इसको देखने से ऐसा भावना पैदा है कि यह एक असफलताओं की गाथा है, इसके सिवा यह और कुछ नहीं है। वह असफलताएं इसलिए हुई हैं कि एग्जीक्यूटिव प्रोडक्शन का टारगेट नहीं पूरा हुआ, इस अप्रैजल में कहा गया है। और एग्जीक्यूटिव प्रोडक्शन बराबर क्यों नहीं हुआ उसका कारण यह दिया गया है कि सीजन और क्लाइमेट वरावर नहीं यानी वायुमंडल और इमरजेंसी आ गयी। ये कारण उन्होंने बता दिए हैं।

स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद जब से देश का शासन कांग्रेस के हाथ में आया है तब से प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना हो गयी, द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना हो गयी और तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना आज कल चल रही है। इस तीसरी योजना के भी दो साल पूरे हो गये हैं लेकिन आज भी यदि आप गांवों में जायें तो आप पायेंगे कि गांवों की हालत बेहतर नहीं हुई है, गांवों की जनता किसान आदि मुखी और समृद्ध नहीं हैं। गांवों की जनता अपनी हालत से बहुत असंतुष्ट है। मैं तो जनता मुखी व संतुष्ट है अथवा नहीं इसकी जांच करने के लिए तीन टैंस्ट लगाता हूं। मेरा एक टैंस्ट तो यह है कि कीमतें बढ़ी हैं या नहीं। अब हमने अपने देश में देखा है कि जब से यह पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं चली हैं तब से अभी तक हर साल कीमतें बढ़ती ही जाती हैं। अभी थोड़े दिन पहले आठ आने सेर शक्कर थी वह बढ़ कर रुपये सेर हो गयी और डेढ़ रुपये हो गयी। गुड़ की भी यही हालत हुई और वह डेढ़ रुपये सेर दिल्ली में और अन्यत्र बिका। इस तरह से अन्य जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं के दाम बराबर बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं। गांवों में बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है। गांव खाली होते जा रहे हैं और लोग शहरों में चले आ रहे हैं। कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं, आखिर उस का कारण क्या है? प्लानिंग की मिडटर्म एप्रैजल रिपोर्ट में दिया हुआ है कि कीमतें बढ़ने का कारण यह है कि इमरजेंसी आ गयी है और एग्रीकल्चरल का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा नहीं है। मैं तो समझता हूं कि जब तक यह शासन प्राइसेज की इनक्राइज को रोक नहीं करता है, कीमतों को और अधिक न बढ़ने देने का कोई उचित हल नहीं निकालता है इसका माकूल इलाज नहीं करता है तब तक यह पंचवर्षीय योजना फेल होती जायेगी। अब जैसा कि मैं ने बतलाया कीमतों का बढ़ना अभी तक कंट्रोल नहीं हो पाया है और प्राइसेज हर साल पहले की अपेक्षा बढ़ती ही जा रही हैं।

इसी प्रकार से हम पाते हैं कि देश में

अनएम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ता जा रहा है। गांवों में तो अनएम्प्लायमेंट है ही लेकिन शहरों में भी अब बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है। शहरों में एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के दफ्तरों पर नौकरी पाने के इच्छुक उम्मीदवारों की लम्बी लम्बी कतारें लगी दिखायी पड़ती हैं और हकीकत यह है कि वहां पर भी बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है। जब तक यह पंचवर्षीय योजना गांवों को विलेजेंज को इकाई मानकर नहीं चलती है तब तक यह असफल होती जायेगी। आज गांवों में हम क्या देखते हैं? शहरों में तो हर क्षेत्र में राजनीति थी ही लेकिन अब गांव का वातावरण भी उससे अछूता नहीं रहा है। गांवों में जिला परिषदें जिला परिषदें न होकर एक प्रकार के राजनीतिक अखाड़े हो गयी हैं जिला परिषदें जिनको जैड० पी० कहते हैं वे जैड० पी० न होकर वास्तव में शुन्य प्रगती हो गयी हैं। यह ग्राम पंचायतें राजनीतिक लोगों के अखाड़े बन कर रह गयी हैं। बैसे कांग्रेस ने कहने को तो कह दिया कि जैड० पी० में राजनीति को आने नहीं दिया जायेगा और केवल योग्य उम्मीदवार ही उनमें लिये जायेंगे, इसी तरह का ऐलान दूसरी राजनीतिक पार्टियों ने मसलन जनसंघ, सोशलिस्ट पार्टी और पी० एस० पी० ने कर दिया लेकिन बाद में उन के लिए उम्मीदवारों के चुनने का जब प्रश्न आया तो सब की सब राजनीतिक पार्टियां मैदान में उतर आयीं। सारी राजनीतिक पार्टियां उन में आ गयीं और जिला परिषदें जिला परिषदें न होकर राजनीति का अखाड़ा बन गयीं। वे राजनीतिक पार्टियों के अड्डे बन गये। राजनीति दांव पेच और स्वार्थ आने का ही कारण है कि यह जिला परिषदें अर्थात् जैड० पी० फेल होती जा रही हैं और लोग उनको जो जीरो प्रॉसेस कहते लगे हैं वह ठीक ही कहने लगे हैं। जब तक जिला परिषदें राजनीति के दांव पेच से दूर न होंगी और गांवों और काश्तकारों की क्या जरूरतें और कठिनाइयां हैं उन की तरफ एक दिल होकर ध्यान नहीं देंगी तब तक

Five Year Plan

[श्री बहै]

आपकी यह पंचवर्षीय योजना असफल होती जायगी।

हम देखते हैं कि एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन में फौल होता है। आखिर इसका क्या कारण है? उन्होंने एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन में असफल होने का कारण स्मोल स्केल इरिगेशन स्कीम्स के अभाव और उस दिशा में ठीक प्रकार से अमल न करने को बताया है। हमने अपने यहां बैस्ट निर्माड़ में देखा है कि हमारे यहां छोटी छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं को चालू हुए ५, ५ और ६, ६ साल लग जाते हैं लेकिन उन पर अमल ठीक से न होने के कारण वह सिंचाई की योजनाएं पूरी नहीं हो पाती है।

गांव वाले कांग्रेस शासन द्वारा जो भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी ऐक्ट पास किये गये हैं और क्रदम उठाये जा रहे हैं उन्हे गांव वाले बड़े आशंकित और भयभीत हो उठे हैं और इनको भूमिसुधार न मान कर वे तो ऐसा समझते हैं कि उन पर एक बड़ा राक्षस आने वाला है। किसान इन लैंड रिफार्म को राक्षस समझते हैं। आज वास्तविकता यह है कि गांवों में मेजरिटी किसानों के पास सात एकड़ जमीन नहीं है लेकिन सरकार ने भूमि पर सीलिंग लगा दी और एक सीलिंग ऐक्ट लागू कर दिया है। अब मिलिंग ऐक्ट में कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि अगर कोई किसान बंसीचा करता है तो यह सीलिंग ऐक्ट उस पर लागू नहीं होगा। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जहां पहले वह शुगरकेन लगाने थे वहां उन्होंने द्राक्ष की खेती करनी शुरू कर दी है क्योंकि वह फुड्रसेस में नहीं जाता है। परिणाम-स्वरूप शुगरकेन की खेती कम होने लगी है और चीनी और गूड़ का उत्पादन कम हो गया है।

इसी तरह से शासन ने कोटन कंट्रोल ऐक्ट पास कर दिया है और किसानों को बाध्य किया जाता है कि वे खाली यही कोटन उगायें

और वे इस के अलावा दूसरे कोटन सीड्स न बोयें। अब इस तरह के प्रतिबंध के कारण किसानों ने धुंध होकर कोटन की जगह ग्राउंडनट की खेती करनी आरम्भ कर दी है और कोटन का उत्पादन बंद हो गया है। यही कारण है कि रिपोर्ट में इस बात को स्वीकार किया गया है कि पिछले दो, तीन सालों में कोटन का उत्पादन कम हुआ है। हर साल कपास माइनस ५ फीसेंट रहा है। लेकिन इसी के साथ उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया है कि पहले वे कपास कितने क्षेत्र में बोते थे और अब कपास कितने क्षेत्र में बोयी जाती है? कपास की पैदावार कम होने के कारण कोटन कंट्रोल ऐक्ट और सीलिंग ऐक्ट हैं।

पहले सरकार सोशलिस्टिक पैट्रन का नारा लगाती थी, अब सोशलिज्म का नारा लगा रहे हैं, फिर कहा कि सीलिंग ऐक्ट करेंगे, फिर यह कहा कि चकबंदी करेंगे। फिर आप ने कहा कि चकबंदी नहीं करेंगे और सीलिंग जो हांगी वह कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग की करेंगे। जैसे जैसे आप अपना रुख बदलते जा रहे हैं और नये नये प्रतिबंध और कानून बनाते जा रहे हैं वैसे वैसे हर एक गांव में असन्तान पैदा होता जा रहा है। किसान समझते हैं कि शायद यह कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट पूरी की पूरी खेती अपने लिए लेने वाली है और चीन व रूस में जा हुआ है वह यहां भी हाने वाला है। इस वास्ते जनता का विश्वास कांग्रेस पर से हट गया है। खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाने का जो एक ईसैटिव था वह खत्म हो गया है और यही कारण है कि हम पाते हैं कि खेती का उत्पादन कम होता जा रहा है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि कांग्रेस शासन इस और विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे क्योंकि बगैर खेती का उत्पादन बढ़े, कोई भी योजना सकल नहीं हो सकेगी। समय रहते आप चेनैं। ऐसा समझ कर चुप न बैठे जाये कि चूँकि चुनावों में कांग्रेस जीत जाती है इसलिए कांग्रेस पागुलर है। चुनाव में जीतनी दूसरी बात है। और

सरकार उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सुविधाएं देने के बजाय उन पर एक, एक करके प्रतिबंध लगा रही है। शासन उत्पादन के जितने साधन हैं उन का अपने नियन्त्रण में लिए हुए हैं। अब कपास पर हर एक स्टेज पर सरकार की ओर से एक बंधन लगा होता है। कपास के बोने पर अमृक कौटन सीड्स आदि बोने का प्रतिबंध रहता है, कपास का सूत बन कर जब फैक्टरी में जाता है तो वहां अपर और लोअर सीलिंग लगती है, फैक्टरी को जो सूत भेजा जाता है उस पर बंधन रहता है, टैक्स-टाइल मिल में बंधन रहता है और स्पिडिल्स में बंधन रहता है। सरकार ने सूत का उत्पादन पूरा का पूरा अपने हाथ में ले लिया है। जनता उससे डरती है। गांवों में पटेल अलग शासन से नाराज हैं क्योंकि उनकी पटेली चली गई है। मैं ने एक पटेल साहब से पूछा तो उन्होंने कहा कि बस भगवान और कांग्रेस की हमारे ऊपर यदि मेहरबानी हो तो सब अच्छा है। आखिर इस असन्तोष का क्या कारण है? उनकी पटेली चली गयी है और वह पटेली पंचायत राज्य के हाथ में चली गई है और इस कारण वह लोग आपसे नाराज हैं। हर एक गांव के पटेल नाराज हैं

श्री पु० र० पटेल : ऐसी बात तो नहीं है कि पटेल कांग्रेस के शासन से नाराज हैं।

श्री बड़े : अजी आप तो केवल नामधारी पटेल हैं। जैसे नामधारी राजा रह गये वैसे नामधारी पटेल हैं लेकिन जो वास्तव में गांव के पटेल होते थे गांव के मुखिया रहने आये हैं वह अपनी पटेली जाने से नाराज व असंतुष्ट हैं। हम देख रहे हैं कि सरकार गांवों की इकाई को बिगाड़ रही है, गांव का जो एक छाटा राज्य था उसको बिगाड़ती चली आ रही है और इस वामने आपका प्रोडक्शन कम होता जा रहा है। आप कितने ही कुछ मिनिस्टर्स बदल डालिये, पाटिल साहब को बदल कर सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह को आपने भी बनाया, और भी किसी मिनिस्टर को इस जगह पर 1693 (A) LSD—6.

बैठालिये आपका प्रोडक्शन जब तक बढ़ने वाला नहीं है जब तक कि आप गांवों में इस फैले हुए असन्तोष को दूर न करेंगे और उन पर जो लैंड सीलिंग और दूसरे जो नियन्त्रण एक के बाद एक लादते जा रहे हैं उनको आप खत्म नहीं करेंगे। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि आपका राज्य स्थायी हो तो आप गांव वालों का पूरा सहयोग हासिल करें और उनको संतुष्ट रखें। आज तक इस देश में जितने राज्य हो गये हैं, मृगल लोदी, मराठे, इन लोगों ने कभी गांवों का हाथ नहीं लगाया। इस वास्ते उनका राज्य यहां पर कायम रह सका। वह उन्हीं को डेवेलप करते रहे। इससे उनमें एक विश्वास उत्पन्न होता है जो कि अभा यवश नहीं है।

लैंड रिफार्म्स में हमारे यहां जो को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनी हैं उनमें राजनीति घुस गई है और इस कारण वहां पर राजनीतिक स्वार्थ काम करता है और नतीजा यह होता है कि फर्टिलाइजर्स के बारे में जरूरत के बजाय राजनीति काम करती है।

उसकी बेसिस पर फर्टिलाइजर्स किसानों को मूहिया किये जाते हैं। जरूरतमंद लोगों को फर्टिलाइजर्स की बजह से फर्टिलाइजर्स मिल नहीं पाते हैं। हालत यह हो रही है कि फर्टिलाइजर्स आये ३०० टन लेकिन उस ब्लाक में ऐक्चुअली ३० टन गये। जब इस के बारे में पूछा गया कि भेजा तो ३०० टन गया था और राल्फर्ड गिफें ३० टन किया गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि स्टेशन पर माल आ गया है, हमने उसे मंगाया है और वह आ जायेगा। अगर गवर्नमेंट गांवों की पहचान की पद्धति को लेकर नहीं चलेगी तो प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ेगा।

दूसरे उन्होंने बताया है कि बेराजगारी बढ़ती जा रही है। यह बेकारी कितनी बढ़ती जा रही है इस के बारे में उन्होंने पत्र १० पर यह कहा है :—

"Therefore it would appear no serious dent has been made on the

[श्री बड़े]

problem of unemployment in the country. The number of persons seeking employment through employment exchange has risen during the last two years from 15.6 to 24.8 lakhs. In respect of certain categories of technical personnel however supply has not been adequate."

क्या शासन ने बढ़ती हुई अन-एम्प्लायमेंट की समस्या को हल करने के लिए कुछ किया है? आप ने देखा होगा कि हमारे देश में जब स्टूडेंट्स बी० ए० पास करते हैं, तो उन को जल्दी कोई नौकरी नहीं मिलती है और वे एप्लीकेशन ले कर इधर-उधर मारे मारे घूमते हैं। गांवों में इस लिए अन-एम्प्लायमेंट हो गई है, क्योंकि वहां पर सब घंघे रक गए हैं। क्या सरकार ने कभी लुहारों के लड़कों को कोई टैक्निकल ट्रेनिंग देने की व्यवस्था की है, ताकि वे अपने प्रोफेशन में रहते हुए जीविका कमा सकें? मराठा स्टेट्स में गांवों में बहुत सुन्दर बन्दूक बनाने वाले थे, जिन को सिकलीगर कहा जाता था। क्या सरकार ने उन को टैक्निकल ट्रेनिंग दे कर उन की सेवाओं से लाभ उठाने का प्रयत्न किया है? आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि गांवों में जो जातियां अपने पुराने व्यवसायों में लगी हुई हैं, उन को डेवलप किया जाये और उन को सहायता देने का प्रयत्न किया जाय। उस पुराने जातिवाद को डेवलप करना चाहिए और उस की प्राप्ति करनी चाहिए। सरकार पुरानी व्यवस्था को तोड़-मरोड़ कर विश्वमित्र की तरह नया निर्माण करना चाहती है, लेकिन चाहे उस के पूर्वज भी उतर कर आये ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। पुरानी पद्धति को ही डेवलप करना होगा। लुहार, कुम्हार, मुनार और बुनकर आदि को उन के व्यवसाय की ट्रेनिंग देने से ही उन की प्रगति होगी और उन के जीवनस्तर में सुधार होगा।

हम देखते हैं कि प्रशासन को बड़ा कास्टली बना दिया गया है। ऊपर के लोग

आते हैं और अपनी कल्पनाएँ खेती में डालते हैं। हमारे यहां एक इंजीनियर आए, जिन के बारे में कहा गया कि वह तालाब और नहर बनाने तथा इरिगेशन के विशेषज्ञ हैं। उन्होंने योजना बनाई कि ८० लाख रुपया खर्च कर के एक तालाब खोदना है। बारह साल के बाद उन की कल्पना में यह आया कि उस तालाब के नीचे का पत्थर पंद्रह बीस साल के बाद खत्म होने वाला है, इस लिए उस तालाब का निर्माण बन्द कर दिया जाये। मैं ने श्री तक्षतमैल जैन को, जो कि वहां पर मिनिस्टर थे, एक पत्र लिखा कि १३ लाख रुपया खर्च करने के बाद उस तालाब का निर्माण क्यों बन्द किया जा रहा है और जब कि दस साल से यह काम चल रहा था, तो पहले इस पर विचार क्यों नहीं किया गया। उन्होंने कहा कि इंजीनियर ऐसा कहते हैं इंजीनियर हमारे पीछे पड़े हुए हैं। इस लिए जब तक हर एक मिनिस्टर गांव-गांव में जा कर स्वयं स्थिति का अध्ययन नहीं करेगा तब तक यह पंचवर्षीय योजना असफल होगी।

आज लोगों में जो अशांति और असंतोष उत्पन्न हो रहा है, उस का मुख्य कारण यह है, कि प्रशासन बहुत कास्टली हो गया है। एक ही स्थान पर बी० डी० ओ०, तहसीलदार सायल कन्जरवेशन आफिसर, एग्रीकल्चर आफिसर, सोशल वेलफेयर आफिसर आदि कई कई आफिसर नियुक्त हैं। गांवों में अनएम्प्लायमेंट का परिणाम यह है कि लोग, गांवों की, जिन को मैं मुदामापुरी कहता हूँ खाली कर के द्वारिकापुरी यानी दिल्ली इन्दौर जैसे बड़े बड़े शहरों में आते जा रहे हैं इसलिए सरकार को यह देखना चाहिए कि हमारे देश में एग्रीकल्चर क्यों फेल हो रहा है जहां तक एग्रीकल्चर का सम्बन्ध है, पांच साल का एक सकल होता है। पहले दो साल अच्छे रहते हैं, एक साल साधारण रहता है और फिर दो साल खराब रहते हैं।

पहले हर एक विलेज में पांच साल के लिए बीज रखे जाते थे और खराब सीजन आने पर उन को डिस्ट्रिब्यूट किया जाता था। उस पुरानी पद्धति को खत्म कर के अब इम्प्लून्ड सीड मल्टीप्लिकेशन फार्म खोले गए हैं। इन फार्मों ने क्या काम किया है? इन्होंने गांवों में सौ सौ एकड़ अच्छी जमीन ले कर अपने पास रख ली और कहा कि यह जमीन हम को चाहिए और तुम लोगों को सैक्रेफाइस करना सीखना चाहिए, क्योंकि ये बीज वाद में आवश्यकता पड़ने पर तुम्हारे काम आयेंगे। हर एक गांव के वास्तविक और किसान कहते हैं कि हमारे बाप दादा के समय से हमारी स्त्रियों ने मजदूरी का मुंह नहीं देखा है, लेकिन जिस जमीन में हम ने तकावी ले कर कुआ बनाया है, इंजिन लगाया है, उस जमीन को हम से लिया जा रहा है—यह कैसी उन्नत कृषि योजना है? इस कारण सब गांवों में असंतोष उत्पन्न हो गया है। वे लोग कहते हैं कि हम को रिफार्म नहीं चाहिए, हम अपनी पुरानी पद्धति से ही काम लेंगे।

जहां तक इम्प्लून्ड इम्प्लीमेंट्स का प्रश्न है, शासन ने कौन से इम्प्लून्ड इम्प्लीमेंट्स दिये हैं? क्या उस ने काश्तकारों को कोई इम्प्लून्ड हल दिया है? वे लोग वही पुराने किस्म का हल चला रहे हैं। बड़े बड़े कारखानेदारों को तो विजली दी जाती है, लेकिन किसानों को विजली नहीं दी जाती है, इस लिए उन को चरस से पानी किलाना पड़ता है। जब तक सरकार काश्तकारों की एक्टुअल प्राबलम्ज को नहीं देखेगी और उन को हल करने के लिए पग नहीं उठायेगी, तब तक चाहे कोई भी मिनिस्टर कुर्सी पर बैठे, काश्तकारों की स्थिति में सुधार नहीं होगा।

आज यह नारा लगाया जाता है कि देश में सोशललिस्टिक पैटर्न कायम करने के लिए उद्योग बढ़ाने चाहिए और अच्छे कारखाने लगाये जाने चाहिए। परन्तु जो लोग उद्योग

खड़े करना चाहते हैं, उन को बहुत कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। उन को नार्थ ब्लॉक, साउथ ब्लॉक, एक दफ्तर से दूसरे दफ्तर और एक टेबल से दूसरे टेबल तक घूमना पड़ता है, फिर भी उन को पता नहीं चलता कि अपना काम कराने के लिए किस को मिलना चाहिए। कभी इस सैक्रेटरी के पास जाना पड़ता है, कभी उस सैक्रेटरी के पास जाना पड़ता है। कभी कहा जाता है कि यह मिनिस्ट्री वाइफ़रकेट हो गई है, अमुक आफिसर के पास जाओ। तीन तीन घंटे तक लाइन में बैठना पड़ता है। इन बातों से रूखा लगाने वाले लोग दस्त हो जाते हैं। पचास हजार रूखा लगाने वाले एक व्यक्ति ने मुझे कहा कि मैं घर में बैठ कर रुपये का लेन-देन करूंगा, लोगों को पैसा दूंगा, खेती करूंगा, मकान बनाऊंगा, जिस का रेंट मुझे मिलेगा, और कोई भी काम करूंगा, लेकिन यह इंडस्ट्री मुझे नहीं चाहिए। पार्लियामेंट में कई बार यह प्रश्न उठाया जाता है कि बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिरट्स आई० सी० एम० और आई० ए० एम० लोगों को अपने यहां नौकर रखते हैं। इस का कारण यह है कि आई० सी० एम० और आई० ए० एम० लोग जानते हैं कि किस काम के लिए किस के पास जाना है, सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों से उन की जान-पूछान होती है और वे ज़ट अपना काम निकाल लेते हैं। मैं ने इन्दीर में मध्य प्रदेश के मिनिस्टर को कहा कि डायरेक्टोरेट आफ इंडस्ट्रीज में ऐसे आदमियों को रखना चाहिए, जो कि जा कर इंडस्ट्रियलिरट्स उद्योगों और कारखानों की डिफिकल्टीज को मालूम करें और उन डिफिकल्टीज को मिनिस्ट्रिज को बतायें, ताकि उस के बारे में शीघ्र कार्यवाही की जा सके। ऐसे करने पर ही इंडस्ट्रीज बढ़ सकती हैं, वरना कोई भी प्राइवेट सैक्टर वाला सरकार के पास आने वाला नहीं है। टाटा, बाटा, धिड़ला आदि जरूर सरकार के पास आयेंगे, जिन्होंने आई० सी० एम० और आई० ए० एम० लोग अपने यहां रखे हुए हैं, लेकिन छोटे छोटे लोग तो दस्त हो जाते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि धिक्कार

[श्री बड़े]

है कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट को, जिन लोगों ने हमारे साथ काम किया है, जो लोग हमारे साथ झाड़ के नीचे सोए हैं, मिनिस्टर बन जाने के बाद वे ऐसे मुंह फेर लेते हैं कि जैसे उन को इन्द्र पद मिल गया हो और वे हमारी डिफ़िकल्टीज़ को सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हमें इंडस्ट्रीज़ में पैसा नहीं लगाना है और इस के परिणामस्वरूप इंडस्ट्रीज़ फ़ेल हो रही हैं। सरकार चाहे कोई भी इम्प्लूमेंट करे, कोई भी लाज़ लाए, लेकिन जब तक लोगों की डिफ़िकल्टीज़ को जान कर उन का दूर नहीं किया जायेगा, कोई भी प्रगति होना असम्भव है। यू आर बिल्डिंग ए पिरामिड अपान ए प्वाइंट। साधारण लोगों की कठिनाइयों को दूर किये बिना कोई भी समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। आज गांवों में क्या हो रहा है, टैक्सों की भरमार है। इस के बारे में योजना में बहुत सुन्दर लिखा है :

"On the recommendations of leading economists the State Governments have increased the land revenue to which land cess, surcharge, panchayat development taxes also are now added. For instance in Madras State the new taxes are 170 per cent more than that of original land revenue. Mr. S. K. Patil, then Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, recently said, 'The real thing to do was to make the agriculturists feel that economically agriculture was paying and was a gainful occupation.' He threw a feeler that States might offer incentives for increasing production by progressive remission of land revenue. What you lose in land revenue will be more than made good by greater production."

Agriculturists are not in any way benefited owing to increased cultivation costs and taxes. In fact, they reduce the real income of the small farmers. They migra-

te to towns in search of employment after disposing of their lands. Therefore, reduction in agricultural taxes is also necessary for giving incentive to farmers.

Rising prices of food grains can be checked if steps mentioned above are taken."

अन्त में मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि पार्लियामेंट में कोई भी इज्ज हो, कम्यूनिज्म हो, सोशलिज्म हो, हिन्दूइज्म हो, लेकिन हमारे देश का जो एग्रीकल्चरिज्म है, उस को सब से ज्यादा महत्व देना चाहिए और कश्तकारों को हर प्रकार की सहायता देने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। हमारे देश में शुरू से हिन्दूइज्म या भारतीयवाद का जो ढांचा चल रहा है, उस ढांचे को ही डेवेलप करना चाहिए। ऊपर से कोई इज्ज लागू कर के और नारे लगा कर हमारे देश का एग्रीकल्चरल प्राडक्शन नहीं बढ़ेगा।

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, स्वाधीनता के बाद जब हमने वालिग मताधिकार पर अपने देश में प्रजातन्त्र की स्थापना की तब भिन्न-भिन्न राजनैतिक दलों के होते हुए भी मैंने यह आशा की थी कि कम से कम कुछ ऐसे विषय होंगे कि जिन विषयों पर चुनावों के बाद भिन्न-भिन्न राजनैतिक दलों के होते हुए भी हम मिल कर काम कर सकेंगे। देश के निर्माण का काम एक ऐसा काम है कि जिस में मेरा यह मत है कि भिन्न-भिन्न राजनैतिक दलों को मिल कर काम करना चाहिये। इसलिये जब उस दिन मैंने श्री मसानी का भाषण सुना तो उस भाषण को सुन कर मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ। सब से अधिक आश्चर्यजनक बात उस भाषण में उन्होंने यह कही कि इस तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को समाप्त कर देना चाहिये। योजना जिस प्रकार चल रही है, उस से किसी को पूर्ण सन्तोष नहीं हो सकता। स्वयं सरकार ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है। परन्तु प्रश्न यह है कि क्या बिना किसी

योजना के हमारा देश प्रगति कर सकता है ? यदि हमारा देश बिना किसी योजना के प्रगति नहीं कर सकता तो हमें इन योजनाओं को रचनात्मक दृष्टि से देखना होगा और हमें देखना होगा कि इन योजनाओं के सफल न होने का क्या कारण है। यह निर्णय तब किया जा सकता है जब हम योजनाओं को व्योरे में देखें और इस बात का पता लगायें कि यदि योजनायें सफल नहीं हो रही हैं, योजनाओं के जो आदर्श थे, वे आदर्श कार्यरूप में परिणत नहीं हो रहे हैं, तो इस में किस का दोष है।

यहाँ मैंने अनेक भाषण सुने, अनेक भाषणों को मैंने पत्रों में पढ़ा। मैं इस बात से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ कि इन योजनाओं के सफल न होने का प्रधान दोष हमारे राज्य कर्मचारियों पर है। कोई भी काम तब तक नहीं हो सकता है जब तक उस कार्य के लिये मन में विश्वास न हो और विश्वास के बाद जब तक उस काम को पूरा करने की लगन न हो। किसी भी कार्य में सफलता तब मिलती है जब उस में दो बातें रहती हैं। एक तो कार्य करने वालों का उस वस्तु में विश्वास और दूसरे उस विश्वास के आधार पर उस काम को पूरा करने की लगन। मुझे इस बात का बड़ा खेद है कि हमारे जो राज्य कर्मचारी हैं, वे इन दोनों बातों से रहित हैं। उनका न तो आजकल के कार्यों में विश्वास है और न उसको पूरा करने की उन में लगन है। जब तक ये दो बातें नहीं होंगी तब तक यह तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना क्या, कोई भी योजना इस देश में सफल नहीं हो सकती।

इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह मत है कि व्योरे वार जांच की आवश्यकता है। मुझे इस बात पर हर्ष है कि कांग्रेस दल ने, जिस दल की सरकार है, यह निश्चय किया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में एक कमेटी बनाई जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस जांच के लिये चार प्रधान मुद्दे होने चाहियें। पहली बात यह है कि

कहाँ क्या हो रहा है, दूसरी बात यह है कि जो हो रहा है वह ठीक है या नहीं, तीसरी बात यह कि यदि ठीक नहीं है तो इसका कारण क्या है और चौथी बात यह कि वह किस प्रकार ठीक किया जा सकता है। मेरे मत में इन चारों बातों के अन्तर्गत सब बातें आ जाती हैं। जांच के बाद हमें देखना है कि हर काम निश्चित अवधि के अन्दर और उस कार्य के लिये हम ने जितने अर्थ का प्रबन्ध किया है, उस अर्थ के भीतर पूरा हो जाये। यानी निश्चित समय के अन्दर और जितनी लागत हम ने निश्चित की है, उस लागत के भीतर। हम देखते क्या हैं ? कोई भी कार्य निश्चित समय के अन्दर पूरा नहीं होता। हम जो तखमीना बनाते हैं वह तखमीना बढ़ता जाता है, शैतान की आंत के सदृश बढ़ता जाता है। जब तक ये दोनों बातें नहीं होंगी तब तक उस विश्वास और लगन के बावजूद भी वह काम पूरा होने वाला नहीं है।

सब से पहले हमें ध्यान सुरक्षा की ओर रखना होगा। यदि यह देश फिर गुलाम हो जाता है तो ये सब योजनायें आर्थिक उन्नति इत्यादि की, निरर्थक हैं, इनका कोई मतलब नहीं है। इस लिये यदि हमें भीख भी मांगनी पड़े, यदि हमें इन समस्त योजनाओं को समाप्त भी करना पड़े तो भी सब से पहले हमारा ध्यान सुरक्षा की ओर होना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात जिस पर हमारा ध्यान आवश्यक है वह यह है कि मंहगाई जो बढ़ती जा रही है, इसको रोका जाए। मंहगाई बढ़ने के कई कारण हैं। अब इस गरीब देश के लोग इतने अधिक व्यग्र हो गये हैं और उनकी जो दूर की आशा थी, उस आशा की किरण भी इतनी क्षीण हो गई है कि यदि यह मंहगाई बढ़ती गई तो आगे चल कर इस देश में क्या होगा यह कोई कह नहीं सकता।

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

हम इस देश का निर्माण दो दृष्टियों से कर रहे हैं, एक आर्थिक दृष्टि से और दूसरे बौद्धिक दृष्टि से। मैं एक छोटा सा साहित्यकार हूँ। इस लिये मुझे कुछ शाब्दिक और कुछ दूसरे प्रकार के चित्र बनाने का अभ्यास है। जिस समय हमें स्वराज्य नहीं मिला था उस समय हमें कैसे स्वराज्य मिले, इसके मानसिक चित्र मैं बनाया करता था। स्वराज्य के बाद हमारा देश किस प्रकार का बनेगा, इसके भी कुछ मैं मानसिक चित्र बनाया करता हूँ। मेरा मत है कि जब तक कुछ दूर से देख कर इन चित्रों को न बनाया जाए तब तक हमारा काम नहीं चलेगा। जहाँ तक आर्थिक उत्थान का सवाल है, इस में कोई मतभेद नहीं हो सकता। जिस प्रकार से दो और दो चार होते हैं और पांच नहीं हो सकते हैं, उसी प्रकार आर्थिक उन्नति हमारी दो बातों पर निर्भर है, कृषि और उद्योग। यह देश कृषि प्रधान देश है, इस लिये सब से पहले हमें कृषि की ओर ध्यान देना होगा। मैंने कितने ही भाषण पढ़े और कितने ही भाषण सुने। मुझे यह देख कर और सुन कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि कृषि का जो मूल बुनियाद है, उसके सम्बन्ध में किसी ने यहाँ एक शब्द अब तक नहीं कहा। इस देश में कृषि की उन्नति तब तक नहीं हो सकती जब तक कि गोधन की उन्नति नहीं होगी। हमारा एक आदर्श रहा है। अभी भी है। आचार्य विनोबा भावे से आप पूछिये, वह भी यह बात कहेंगे। गांधी जी हमेशा कहते थे कि हर गांव को आत्म-निर्भर होना है। वह आत्म-निर्भर गांव क्या आप फाटलाइजर से बना सकते हैं, वह आत्म-निर्भर खेती आप क्या ट्रैक्टर से बना सकते हैं? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको यदि इस देश की खेती की ठीक उन्नति करनी है, तो गोधन की ओर आपको ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। मैं हमेशा इस बात को कहता रहा हूँ, जब से सार्वजनिक जीवन में आया हूँ कोई ४५ वर्ष पहले, तब से कह रहा हूँ और बराबर

कहता रहूंगा फिर चाहे इस में कितनी ही पुनरुक्ति क्यों न हो कि जब तक इस देश के गोधन की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता तब तक देश की आर्थिक उन्नति की बात असम्भव बात है, असम्भव कल्पना है, आज भी आप देखें बम्बई और कलकत्ता के कसाई घरों में अच्छी से अच्छी गायों का बध हो रहा है, उनके जो खाने का सामान है वह थोड़े से आर्थिक लाभ के लिये बाहर भेजा जा रहा है। किसी को चिन्ता नहीं है नस्ल सुधार की। हमें अच्छे सांड चाहिये। हम बड़ी योजनाएँ बनाते हैं, विल्लेजिज इत्यादि की। हम सांडों को कितना तैयार कर रहे हैं, इसको देखा जाये।

जहाँ तक आर्थिक प्रश्नों का सवाल है, मैंने निवेदन किया है कि हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और कृषि यहाँ की मूल आर्थिक वस्तु है जिस की उन्नति होनी है। कृषि की उन्नति बिना गोधन के नहीं हो सकती। बीज तब पड़ता है जब कि पहले जमीन जोत ली जाती है, सिंचाई तब होती है जब बीज पड़ जाता है। लेकिन अगर जोतने का साधन ही न हो, बैल ही उपलब्ध न हों तो कैसे जमीन जोती जाएगी और कैसे हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ेगा?

जहाँ तक बौद्धिक निर्माण का सम्बन्ध है, मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस का आधार भाषायें हैं। मुझे यह देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि यहाँ पर इतने भाषणों के बाद भी हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में, भारतीय भाषाओं के सम्बन्ध में, किसी ने एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा। क्या सब लोग इस बात को भूल गये कि बौद्धिक निर्माण के लिये भाषा की सब से अधिक आवश्यकता है। और हम क्या कर रहे हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (विजनौर) :
अभी अवसर ही कहने का नहीं प्राप्त हुआ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : हम ने गत अप्रैल में एक विधेयक पास कर दिया कि सन् १९६५ के बाद भी अनिश्चित काल तक अंग्रेजी चलेगी । लेकिन उस के बाद हम ने आज तक यह नहीं सोचा, गौर नहीं किया, कि हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं की उन्नति किस प्रकार होगी । मैं शुरु से कहता हूँ कि जब खेर आयोग नियुक्त हुआ उस वक्त भी हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं की उन्नति के लिये कोई योजना उस खेर आयोग के सामने सरकार ने नहीं रखी । उस वक्त खेर आयोग के प्रतिवेदन पर विचार करने के लिये जब संसदीय समिति नियुक्त हुई तो मैं भी उस का एक सदस्य था । उस वक्त भी सरकार ने कोई योजना नहीं रखी । सन् १९६५ के बाद अंग्रेजी चलाने का विधेयक पास करने के बाद आज तक सरकार ने कोई योजना नहीं रखी कि आखिरकार वह हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं की उन्नति किस प्रकार करेगी । अभी उस दिन हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री ने कह दिया था कि वे तो उन के जीवन भर अंग्रेजी चलती रहे यह देखेंगे । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस प्रकार का एक विदेशी भाषा से हम को मोह क्यों हो गया है । अभी एक भाषण में उन्होंने परसों ही तकनीकी शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कहा । तकनीकी शिक्षा के विषय में यह जो आयोग की रिपोर्ट निकली है उस में लिखा गया है कि :

“The main difficulty experienced in carrying out the programme of technical education is the shortage of teachers.”

हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े से बड़े वैज्ञानिक डा० कोठारी ने यह स्पष्ट कहा है, एक बार नहीं कई बार कहा है, कि इस देश में तकनीकी लोग पर्याप्त मात्रा में अगर तैयार नहीं हो रहे हैं तो इस का प्रधान कारण यह है कि उन को जो शिक्षा दी जाती है वह विदेशी भाषा के माध्यम से दी जाती है । जब तक विदेशी भाषा के माध्यम से हम तकनीकी लोगों को तैयार करने के लिये शिक्षा देंगे

तब तक आप की तकनीकी शिक्षा का स्तर बढ़ सकता है, न ऊँचा हो सकता है । बार बार यह कहने के बाद भी, कि विश्वविद्यालय अपनी शिक्षा का माध्यम भारतीय भाषा करें, अभी हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री ने कहा कि शिक्षा का माध्यम भारतीय भाषायें हों तो ठीक है लेकिन वे उस समय की कल्पना नहीं कर सकते जिस समय हमारे विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा का माध्यम भारतीय भाषाओं को करेंगे । कुछ दिन पहले कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों ने अपनी शिक्षा का माध्यम भारतीय भाषायें बनाया था, लेकिन क्या हुआ । उन को उसे बदलना पड़ा, इसलिये कि सरकारी नौकरियों के लिये जो परीक्षायें हैं उन का माध्यम अभी भी अंग्रेजी है । स्वर्गीय श्री गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त और लाल बहादुर जी शास्त्री सरकार की इस नीति को धोषित कर चुके हैं कि वे सरकारी नौकरियों के लिये भाषा का माध्यम हिन्दी को वैकल्पिक रूप से रखेंगे । इस घोषणा को वर्षों हो गये लेकिन आज तक उस को कार्य रूप में परिणत नहीं किया गया । जब इस प्रकार की उपेक्षा हमें भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रति है तब आप कैसे आशा कर सकते हैं कि हमारा वौद्धिक स्तर ऊँचा हो सकेगा ।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि भाषाओं के प्रश्न को मैं सब से बड़ा बुनियादी प्रश्न मानता हूँ । बार बार यह कहा जाता है कि हमारे यहां साहित्य नहीं है । मैं कई बार इस बात को कह चुका हूँ कि जो सरकार करोड़ों, अरबों रुपये आर्थिक योजनाओं पर खर्च कर रही है, वह साहित्य भी तैयार करवा सकती है । मैं ने इस के लिये पहले एक सुझाव दिया है और आज फिर देना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप इसी प्रकार से साहित्य तैयार करवाने का प्रयत्न करते रहेंगे जिस प्रकार से आप करते रहे हैं तो आप का साहित्य वर्षों में भी तैयार होने वाला नहीं है । हर विषय के साहित्य को तैयार करने के लिये विश्वविद्यालयों से विद्वानों को उधार लिया जाये । उन को उधार ले कर उन से आप साहित्य तैयार

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

करवाये। अभी क्या होता है कि अपना काम करते हुए जो फाजिल वक्त मिलता है उस में वे साहित्य तैयार करते हैं। एक विषय भी ऐसा नहीं है जिस विषय पर एक विद्वान अगर पूरा समय लगा कर काम करे तो उस विषय का एक ग्रन्थ एक वर्ष के भीतर तैयार न हो जाय। हिन्दी और दूसरी भाषाओं में साहित्य एक वर्ष के भीतर आप तैयार करवा सकते हैं। आप इस प्रकार के विद्वानों को उधार ले कर और यहां बिठला कर, या जहां चाहें बिठला कर, साहित्य तैयार करवायें। आप इस को बड़ी गौण चीज समझते हैं। भाषा के प्रश्न को आप बड़ा गौण मानते हैं। मैं इस की बौद्धिक निर्माण के लिये सब से प्रधान बात मानता हूं। १५० या २०० वर्षों के अंग्रेजी राज्य के बाद भी यहां अंग्रेजी नहीं चल सकी, जब इतनी कौशिशों के उपरान्त भी यहां के ६८ प्रतिशत लोग अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते हैं, केवल २ प्रतिशत लोग विश्व जानते हैं। आप फिर भी अंग्रेजी को विश्व-विद्यालयों में शिक्षा का माध्यम रखते हैं, अंग्रेजी को नौकरियों के लिये परीक्षाओं का माध्यम रखते हैं और हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं के ऊपर कोई ध्यान नहीं देते हैं, उन के उत्थान के लिये कोई योजना नहीं बनाते हैं और इस तरह से बौद्धिक निर्माण करना चाहते हैं। यह प्रयत्न चन्द्रमा को छूने के प्रयत्न के सदृश है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस से बौद्धिक निर्माण होने वाला नहीं है।

मैं ने आप से कहा कि मैं इन दो बातों को, अर्थात् गो रक्षा और भाषा के प्रश्न को, स्वराज्य के बाद इस देश के लिये सब से बड़े बुनियादी प्रश्न मानता हूं, और मुझे इस बात को देख कर बड़ा खेद होता है कि यहां अब तक इतने दिनों के भाषणों के बाद भी एक भी सदस्य ने इन दोनों बातों के लिये एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा।

श्री बड़े : आज कांग्रेस पार्टी के हाथ में शासन है, आप उसे बदलते क्यों नहीं। उन्होंने

ही वहां इंग्लिश शुरू की है।

डा० गोविन्द दास : अब मैं अपने राज्य के सम्बन्ध में संक्षेप में दो तीन बातें निवेदन करूंगा। मेरा प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, देश का सब से बड़ा राज्य है। जिस समय मध्य प्रदेश का निर्माण हुआ था . . .

श्री त्यागी (दिवादा) : क्या सब से बड़ा राज्य है ? हमारे प्रदेश से भी बड़ा है।

डा० गोविन्द दास : इस में कोई रायदेह नहीं है। जब मध्य प्रदेश का निर्माण हुआ था उस समय बार बार यह बात कही गई थी कि उस पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश के ऊपर सब से अधिक ध्यान दिया जायेगा। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि उस के ऊपर सब से कम ध्यान दिया गया है। हमारे यहां सब से अधिक आवश्यकता यातायात के साधनों की है। वहां पर यातायात के साधन बहुत कम हैं। सड़कों को ले लीजिये, रेलों को ले लीजिये, किसी चीज को ले लीजिये, वहां आवागमन बहुत कठिन है। रायपुर से बस्तर तक जाने के लिये हमें २०० मील जाना पड़ता है। अनेक स्थान इसी प्रकार के हैं। इसलिये उस प्रदेश के यातायात के साधनों के सम्बन्ध में विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस को देखना चाहिये कि वहां यातायात किस तरह से ठीक हो सकता है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि हमारे प्रदेश में आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की काफी बड़ी संख्या है। आदिवासियों और हरिजनों का उत्थान करने का गवर्नमेंट ने बीड़ा उठाया है। हमारे प्रदेश में इसे करने की सब से अधिक आवश्यकता है। मैं नहीं कहता कि वहां इस सम्बन्ध में कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है लेकिन जितना होना चाहिये उतना पर्याप्त नहीं हो रहा है। इस तरह भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं अपने प्रदेश के लिये तीन चीजें सब से अधिक आवश्यक मानता हूं : यातायात के

साधनों का बाहुल्य, आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के उत्थान का प्रयत्न और तीनों चीजें सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता की योजना। इन तीनों चीजों की योजना के सम्बन्ध में अभी कार्यवाही चल रही थी। यह इतनी बड़ी योजना है कि अगर इस की शक्ति केवल मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात के ऊपर ही छोड़ देना चाहते हैं तो वह कभी भी सफल नहीं हो सकती। इस प्रकार हर दृष्टि से इन प्रदेशों के ऊपर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस तरफ ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

यह जो पुस्तिका निकली है मैं तो इसका स्वागत ही करता हूँ, इसलिए कि कम से कम हम को बीच में मालूम तो हुआ कि हमारी इस योजना की प्रगति किस प्रकार चल रही है। यह चाहे जितनी निराशाजनक क्यों न हो, लेकिन बीच बीच में, समय समय पर, बिना पाँच वर्ष तक ठहरे हुए इस पर विचार होना चाहिये।

डा० मा० श्री० अणे (नागपुर) : इस के तो तीन वर्ष भी नहीं रहे, दो वर्ष रह गये हैं।

डा० गोविन्द दास : जैसा अभी पूज्य अणे साहब ने कहा, अब तो केवल दो वर्ष रह गये हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की रिपोर्ट प्रतिवर्ष निकाला करे और हम उस पर विचार करें।

अन्त में मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ जैसा कि मैं ने शुरू में कहा, कि देश की सुरक्षा, देश के निर्माण या जो इस तरह के प्रश्न हैं, उन सब के लिये हमें भिन्न-भिन्न दलों में रहते हुए भी एकता से प्रयत्न करने चाहिये।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Mid-term Appraisal of the Third Plan presents indeed a very gloomy picture of the future development of this country. The rise in the national income during the last two years is only five per cent whereas the rise in the price index comes to 7 per cent, so that

the marginal rise in the national income is more than set off by the rise in the prices of commodities. Even assuming for a fact that the common man gets his equitable share in the rise in national income, which certainly is not, a fact—we all know that the rise in national income is pocketed by a very small section of the community—but even assuming that the man in the street gets a fair share, what is it that he is getting? It is something minus for the prices have gone up higher than the rise in the national income. In the name of emergency, the raw materials required for the small-scale industries have been denied. They were not given permits to import them and hence the small-scale industries which were built up and sponsored by the State Governments and the Government at the Centre are mostly lying idle. People in those industries are naturally suffering untold miseries.

In the field of education, the University Grants Commission is spending a lot of money. But I do not know whether the funds are being spent properly or not. Those people who have got some pull with the Commission and the Universities which are in constant touch with the Commission knock off the cream and distant Universities get only a nominal share. There is nobody to look into the affairs and to judge whether the money is being spent properly or not.

In the field of industries, it is admitted at page 3 of the Report itself that the number of undertakings and the estimates of the cost and the estimates of time required have been too optimistic. The works are lagging behind in spite of the fact that much higher amounts have been spent. The defect is also admitted to be mainly due to the failure in the technical and economic studies at the planning stage as well as due to the lack of following it up through the stages of development.

As for the private sector, it has lagged behind in a number of key items

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like alloy tools, stainless steel, steel castings, steel forgings, machine tools, fertilisers, cement, paper and newsprint and some chemical industries. This may be due partly to the lack of foreign exchange or the gap between the demand and the allocation of foreign exchange granted to them. But it is also true that many of these industrialists try to create artificial shortages so that they may make more profits.

The assumption that in the industrial sector over something like 5 million jobs have been recently created, or in the country as a whole some 5 million jobs have been created jointly in the industrial and in the agricultural sectors, is erroneous. The calculations of the statisticians—I do not know how they go wrong—invariably go wrong. For instance, in the case of the industries which have closed down, in the case of industries which have died out, in the case of the industries which have closed down due to lack of foreign exchange or due to lack of material and machinery, all the employees are left out of the calculations of statisticians. The overall picture presented is really gloomy even as it is presented in the Report. But the real facts, I am afraid, are much more grim and awe-inspiring. The statistics of all the departments seem to be worked out by *Mahafraudulanobises* who create their own data to arrive at their own preconceived conclusions.

The production on the agricultural front is a very fine example. The report admits that there will be shortfall in the use of fertilisers, in the irrigation facilities and the area irrigated. There will be a shortfall of 3 to 5 million tons in the production of foodgrains. There will be a shortfall in cotton and oilseeds also. But the report comes forward and says that jute, sugar, rubber, coffee, tobacco and tea would be fulfilling the targets. This is a very strange statement which I cannot reconcile myself to accept.

The target for tea production even when the Plan started giving shape to it was fixed at a very high rate. The industry objected to it and the Tea Board said that it was unrealisable. But it was fixed on the initiative of the planners themselves and during the last 2½ years the increase in the production has been most marginal. There is no indication to show that the tea production would increase in the next 2½ years also. Yet, in the mid-term appraisal, the Planning Commission comes forward and says that the anticipation of tea production will be met, that the estimates will be met. This is also the case with the sugarcane production and in the case of every other agricultural production that has been anticipated. We know definitely that throughout the agricultural sector, there has been a definite fall and the fall is going to continue. I am glad the Minister of Irrigation and Power is also here. This 72.6 per cent of the overall expenditure for the Plan period has been shown against the minor irrigation schemes which have brought us no benefit at all. As a matter of fact, Rs. 125.4 crores has been spent on minor irrigation is a sheer waste. It is some sort of a gag money given to the important local party bosses and important men in the village rather than as an attempt to enhance agricultural production. Hence we have got to depend on the major and medium irrigation schemes.

14.57 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

The State Governments in their anxiety to show much better results and quick results have tried to take up the multipurpose schemes and power generating schemes; so much so, the main irrigation schemes are left out. There is naturally a shortfall in the agricultural production. I do not agree, as many other speakers have also pointed out, with the spokesmen of the capitalist who said that the

public sector must scrap the heavy and basic industries and take up agricultural programmes only. But I do agree that the agricultural programmes should get their legitimate share in the considerations of the Government. I know a particular case where a very important irrigation scheme which would have benefited 5 taluks and more than 1,75,000 acres was ignored by the Kerala Government. I am referring to the Kathada irrigation scheme. The Quilon District Development Council of which I am a Member appointed a committee to go into this matter and represent to the Ministry in which all the MLAs and MPs of the district were included. We represented to the Ministers and the Ministers threw the entire blame on the Planning Commission and the Central Water and Power Commission. We know that, as a matter of fact, funds were diverted for generating power and other schemes and there were no funds available. But this most important project which would have irrigated 1,75,000 acres of land at a very comparatively small cost was neglected. I do not know what the Government and the Ministers are trying to achieve by this wanton disregard of glaring facts which are helpful to the country as a whole. They have their own reasons. But they do not look to the interests of the people and to the interests of the country at large.

About the estimate regarding the employment potentialities, it is grossly over-estimated. The Plan laid down the target of 14 million additional jobs both in the industrial sector and the agricultural sector. We know what the situation is. According to their calculations of the mahafraudulnobises already 3.2 million jobs have been created. Then, they say that the lacuna will be taken up by the agricultural production. As a matter of fact, we know that the agricultural production has fallen and the authorities say, that the lack in industrial production will be made up

in the agricultural sector. I do not know how it is going to be done. It is a jugglery just to deceive the House and deceive the country.

An Hon. Member: And mislead them.

15 hrs.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Yes, I accept the correction. These are just to mislead the people.

Out of the 3.2 million additional jobs that have been created, a vast percentage, that is, about 48 per cent is due to increase in the services including the Armed Forces. I think the emergency brought us into a situation in which the Armed Forces and the services had to be expanded to the maximum. But I am afraid that we have now almost reached the saturation point. So, how can we expect that in the next two and a half years, these services would be further expanded to take more people and thus fill the gap in the anticipated rise in the employment scale?

The number of persons registered with the employment exchanges in March, 1963 is 24.8 lakhs as against 15.6 lakhs in March, 1961. This 60 per cent increase in the number of job-seekers should not be attributed to new entrants in the field, as has been pointed out in the report itself. There cannot be so many new entrants. But the report has actually shut its eyes to the fact that many industries, due to lack of materials, imported or otherwise, due to lack of other facilities, due to lack of foreign markets, due to closure and so on are throwing out a number of persons who try to seek jobs and register themselves with the various employment exchanges.

Shri Warior (Trichur): There is power control also.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Yes, there is that factor also. But that

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does not make them seeks for fresh employment altogether.

Shri Warrior: Due to power shortage, there is closure of the factory some times, there is closure of the factory sometimes.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: The live registers in June, 1963 show 7.8 lakhs of educated unemployed, that is, people who are matriculates and above. This is a very sad state of affairs. It is with very great difficulty that a peasant finds some money to educate his children, and he perhaps pawns his agricultural land to get his son educated, and yet we find that 7.8 lakhs of educated people are seeking employment by registering themselves with the employment exchanges. When this is the case with educated people, one can easily realise that the actual number of unemployed would be much larger for the whole country. If we continue this state of affairs, then it will really bring in very serious hardship to the people. So, we have to look into the question of solving this unemployment problem with special emphasis on educated unemployed. We find also that no measures adopted by this Government can keep either the increase in population or the spiralling rise in the cost of living under control.

In the Plan outlay given at page 30, out of the total allocation of Rs. 7500 crores, items 5, 6, 7, 11 and 12 dealing with foreign assistance, loans and deficit financing account for 43 per cent of the entire Plan outlay. Hence the interest on those and other loans accumulated during the last twelve years and the unavoidable waste which is incident upon any Government undertaking and in governmental execution would make it impossible in future for the country to develop at a faster rate, and these heavy loans and burdens will continue to crush us down, so that the

common man in the street and the common people will find their life very hard, and they will be forced to pay more and more taxes, and the returns from the State will be very low.

In spite of this very serious situation, we find that there is a general neglect and a lack of seriousness in the governmental circles. There is lack of co-ordination throughout. One department does not co-operate with another department. There has been a very serious complaint that the Finance Ministry is trying to control all the other Ministries. But, as a matter of fact, what happens? I know definitely and categorically that about Rs. 122 crores that had been allocated in February, 1963 have not been utilised; that is to say, the foreign exchange allocation has not been utilised to bring in machinery and the other necessary goods till today. On these foreign loans, we have to pay interest and other charges. But we find that the amounts are not utilised and, therefore, there is no proper development in this country. The Finance Ministry naturally is not in a position to follow it up. The Planning Commission themselves are not in a position to take up this question, because immediately there will be a cry that they are functioning as a super-Cabinet. So, neither the Finance Ministry nor the Planning Commission can take it up. And the individual Ministries go on in their own way and they try to find their own excuses. There is nobody to co-ordinate and nobody to check up and nobody to follow up, and things go on as the bureaucrats decide.

At the same time, we find that governmental spokesmen call upon the people to tighten their belt and put up with more sufferings. This kind of one-way traffic cannot be permitted.

Shri Warrior: It is a cruel joke.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: It is a very cruel joke, and it is also an one-

way traffic, and very much so. The people naturally cannot suffer it for long without protest. I warn the Government, and I insist that they should not call upon the people to suffer any more hardships until they put their own house in order. Let them first put their own house in order and then come to the people. The people are ready to face the emergency and do whatever they can and sacrifice any thing that they can, provided there is response on the other side and there is also responsibility on the other side. But what do we find? There is no responsibility on the other side, there is no response, and there is not even a serious approach to the problems that confront the people, and they want the people to suffer more. I say that it is impossible for the people to suffer any more.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): It is with some hesitation that I have risen to speak on this important subject. But, as I honestly feel that Government need congratulation on this step of producing a document which is not very complimentary to them, so, I thought that I should stand up to congratulate them and to say that such steps are surely a march forward to the goal of building up a healthy form of democracy. On this score, I think that Government need sincere congratulations from the House.

Having said so, I must submit my own views in their generality that I am not particularly frightened by the physical failures to reach the targets that have been indicated in the Third Five Year Plan. In fact, these should have been expected. As a matter of fact, I am one of those who had anticipated these shortfalls. I need not go into the reasons, because that would mean going into too many details. But the fact is that the birth pang of our economy is still to be considered as very acute. We have to submit to a situation in which the gestation period might be prolonged and everyone of us should expect it,

although it is quite legitimate on our part to criticise both constructively and if some of us want, destructively also pointing out the errors in which Government inadvertently or by mistake indulge.

Besides this, I think that we ought to study the developmental processes of other countries as they have happened in the last hundred years. They will show that the setting up of industrial centres in a country has been in the early stages rather slow, and subsequently it takes very rapid strides. The growth of the steel industry in the world is a specific illustration. Once the first million ton steel plant has been installed, subsequent expansion takes very rapid strides. A 15-20 per cent annual growth has been noticed. Therefore, it is with patience that a country like ours with a backward economy has to pursue this path of planning. Once we give up this idea of planning or start entertaining doubts about the philosophy of planning and the act of planning, we will be lost in failures, disintegration of our economy, and perhaps we will not know where we will go or take the country. Once we get into the takeoff stage, each successive appearance of further activities in industries, both agricultural and otherwise, almost becomes an assured fact. Therefore it is the first ten, fifteen or twenty years when a democratic nation has got to be perseverent and stick to its principles on which it has taken a decision once. A decision is not taken easily, and it takes sometime for us to come to conclusions on philosophies looking to the implementation process, recognising the limitations of the country and of the men who inhabit it. All those questions have been thoroughly examined and then we have come to the conclusions that we have got to take to this method of periodical planning for progress. If in these circumstances and in this background, there is a shortfall here and there—big and serious shortfalls—we should not be

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shocked or provoked to scrap the entire idea on which we started a few years **back**.

During the First Plan, the national income increased by 18 per cent against our expectation of 12. The House is well aware of it. But the Second Plan got a jerk. As against the planned 25% increase, it was only 20. Perhaps there were international complications and delay in the receipt of collaboration and also certain other factors, the mistakes committed by Government included. In this perspective, therefore, I come to the conclusion that we may have to wait for 10 or 15 years; we may have to go right till the end of the Fourth Plan to reach the actual takeoff stage. That is my assessment. I wish it were shorter, but looking to the situation in which we are involved and to the limitations from which we suffer, the democratic aspect of planning which we have accepted to achieve our goal, it should be proper and desirable for us to expect that the takeoff stage may not come after 5 years or 4 years as was expected earlier, but after 10 years or a little more. Whatever we may like to say, howsoever we may like to criticise the Government, whosoever wants to criticise—Shri Masani or some members of our own party—let us clearly understand that this period of gestation cannot be reduced because circumstances are like that. I will relate some of them, as I understand them.

Let us take the question of the philosophy that has guided us. I believe unless we stick more tenaciously to the philosophy of socialism, it is not easy for us even to achieve the targets we have now set before ourselves. There must be a motivation, a guiding philosophy for the plans we lay down on paper—that we are going to see to the maturation and success of the policy. I am afraid sometimes we deviate and slow down in our concept of that goal either due to

difficulties which we face at the international level or due to internal problems. The fact is that we slow down, get bogged down in details. The result is that we deviate from our objective, temporarily though. I would like to warn the Congress Party, to which I have the honour to belong, that they must not confuse issues so far as the ultimate objective is concerned. The objective of taking us to economic development through the socialist process must remain there, concretely specified, spelt out properly. If it is spelt out properly, and held honestly and tenaciously, it is bound to get delayed not only 10 or 15 years, but perhaps by 50, 60 or even 100 years.

Why do I say so? If we look at the international capitalist system which is responsible for, I am happy to say, collaboration also with each other—because we have now accepted the principle of economic co-existence—having accepted it, we have also got to know where we have suffered, where the mistakes lay. Those basic factors have got to be pinpointed. I am taking one of them. In the last ten years, what has happened with regard to the exchange of our products for finished goods from abroad? The prices practically of all raw materials we have been able to supply in order to get back finished goods have fallen consistently. Right from the Korean war, we will notice that all the goods we send to the outside have shown a reduction in price. Mica, manganese, iron ore, tea—everywhere we have lost in crores and crores. Perhaps we have lost more by exporting our raw materials at reduced prices than we have got in aid from outside. That is a matter into which I would like the Planning Commission to do some probing. I will not be surprised if our losses as a result of fall in prices are much more than the aid we have got.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is it due to fall in prices or what?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Let us examine one commodity and the way in which the price has been built up. Let us take manganese. In manganese, we are the richest country, qualitatively and quantitatively. The price build-up is on account of wages, transport and the actual mineral ore. The wages have gone up; it could not be avoided. Transport costs have gone up, because every item that constitutes the final picture of transport has also swelled in cost. The only thing in which we have got to sustain a loss is in the actual wealth of the nation. Manganese prices have gone down from \$250 per ton sometimes near about 1954-55 to \$120 per ton—less than half. About iron ore, the price when we built up our Kiriburi and Bailadilla, at that time, was 82 shillings; now it is 74 shillings. So that, on every ton of raw material that we are exporting, we are losing a colossal amount of money, but the cost of the finished goods that we import are swelling because the wages are much more in quantum outside. The machinery that we are getting from the countries to which we are exporting, is very costly, so much so that each year our estimates go up. The cost of a dam which we were to construct in 1956, goes up by 40 or 50 per cent in 1961 because the machinery is costly, wages are higher, everything is high; and the only thing that does not go high is the actual price of raw material which we supply to outsiders.

What happens to the raw material that comes to our country, for instance, sulphur? The price of sulphur has gone up steadily every year. The raw material that we get from abroad is more costly to us than what it was a few years back, but the raw material that we are selling to outsiders is getting less and less costly, brings in less revenue. It is due to the fact that we are functioning under a system where we are exchanging our commodity with some capital goods, where they insist on a parti-

cular margin of profit, because we are obliged to take this machinery.

Shri P. R. Patel: What is the world price of manganese and iron ore?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: My hon. friend should know how the world price is modified. It is modified because of a conventional pattern of trade which is governed by the factor of supply and demand. What has happened to manganese? A particular country offers a loan of a few millions to a neighbouring country to open its own mines, so that the prices will have to fall in other places whether it is Africa or India. Whether this new manganese mine opens up or not, we have got to supply manganese, because we have no alternative, we have no foreign exchange, no credit except the raw material that we have got in the bowels of our earth, we have got to supply it under compulsion, under the convention of certain rules and regulations which bind us to the laws of supply and demand.

We have got to delink ourselves from the laws of supply and demand, and so frame our trade relations and exchange of goods that they are not necessarily linked in the present form, because it is giving us nothing but losses. Even though we sustain losses, we have to do it because there is no alternative. But remember that the same factor should have governed the price of sulphur, but because we cannot dominate the world market, because we are a poor people, the sulphur price will not fall.

Other commodities can be quoted, for instance cotton. We convert cotton into finished goods, but cotton is becoming more and more costly for us, because we cannot control the trade of cotton, as we cannot control the trade of sulphur or the other raw materials that we import. But others control the prices of the raw materials that they get from us. That is the situation which we must recognise, which we have to fight, and that can be fought only by opening up the world

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trade in some such way that we get the advantage of it.

I will also refer, in this connection to the oil industry. What is happening to oil? This will give us a picture how the trends of industry and trade are not so much in our favour, how we cannot get all the facilities that we want in order to build up our economy faster.

The cost of oil drilling in America is at least five times more compared to Iraq, Iran or Saudi Arabia, as indicated by Brenner, the famous international economist. Therefore, there has been outflow of money from America to this region. No other industry has attracted so much outflow of money as oil. Billions and billions have flowed from America and Britain because the processing of oil is much less costly here.

Therefore, I make out a case that the Planning Commission should seriously consider how to adjust our trade relations with countries both of the East and the West, and how to form a new pattern of regions where trade and exchanges could be more favourable to us, so that we may sustain losses.

I would draw your attention to a thing which is causing us a lot of worry, and that is agricultural production. There is no doubt that as a Government we have failed to do as much as we should have done. The agricultural programme has gone forward on account of the fact that we have not been motivated by a certain purpose. Agricultural production will not go up to 110 or 105 million tons by the end of the Third Year. Why? Because there is no incentive to the farmer to produce. I am not going into irrigation and other small troubles referred to by Shri Mahabub. After all, he was Chief Minister, he should have taken care to correct these mistakes. I am referring to a basic issue. Unless there is incentive to the farmer, he is not going to produce more. A price

should be guaranteed when he sows his seed, and then he must get all the facilities from the State, without any fear of inflation. Government should take courage in its hands and offer all the credit that the small farmer needs in order to produce more grain. And, Government should, without any hesitation, undertake wholesale trading. Without these two things, you cannot produce more food. That is my case.

Let me take two instances— at the top and at the bottom level. At the top, there are about one lakh of cultivators who own 20 million acres of land today. That is the latest figure according to my information. I want to know from the Planning Commission if they have made any assessment as to how much food is being produced by these one lakh cultivators. Why can they not be asked or persuaded to produce 2 million tons of foodgrains without aid from Government. There are farms of 700, 1,000 and even 2,500 acres. I have a friend who holds 2,700 acres. I asked him how much cereal he had produced, and he said he was producing at the rate of 5 maunds per acre. When I asked him why, he said he was not interested in producing more, it was enough for him. Therefore, my case is that you must compel all these big people to produce at the rate of 28 maunds per acre; otherwise, their lands would be taken earlier than contemplated.

So far as the lower level is concerned, there are about 44 million cultivators who are owning 54 million acres of land, that is about 1.2 acres or so per head. They have no money, they borrow money from the landlords at fantastic rates of interest. Therefore, they are not interested in borrowing money for cultivation. Let Government guarantee to them all the money they require, and let us print notes if necessary in order to carry on wholesale trade. Not more than Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 crores will be necessary, I think, because all the trading

cannot be simultaneously undertaken. The result will be that the cultivator will be assured of a fixed price. He will also not be cheated or exploited. If necessary, exchange of goods can be made at the warehouses, so that he can deposit the grain and take the money and avail of all the facilities, at a low rate of interest. If necessary, let us give free irrigation water, so that we may be assured that once he produces 15 or 20 maunds, he cannot but continue it. Then we can ask him to pay a tax on his agricultural produce or irrigation rates.

All these things can be done only when we have reoriented our Plans on a socialist basis. Our Plans must be socialist oriented. Lastly, our Plans must be do-or-die oriented. We have waited enough. A serious situation is facing us. We must devise methods by which we must make people right from the Ministers downwards to work, and work, ceaselessly. If you work ceaselessly you may die like the one who died but you will succeed. I have no doubt about it. You cannot fail if you go on putting such effort as you ought to. Therefore, our planning and our thinking has to be socialist-oriented; they have to be do-or-die oriented.

You must again think seriously about our administrative services. My experience is that they are a good lot. But if we are not infused with spirit and enthusiasm, if we ourselves are lacking in that, they are taking us as examples they follow bad things. The entire structure of the service has to be re-formed from the point of view of creating consistency between the State and the Centre and in the spirit of evolving the targets and implementing the targets. If these basic things are considered and are cared for, then the rest is bound to follow, whether it is Parliament or the Services or the Government; it is bound to follow. If a particular Minister of a popular Government does not do a thing which is expected of him, he has no business to remain in the Government.

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डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय,

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : आगे आ जाइये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जब आगे बढ़ाओगे उस दिन आऊंगा, यहां अच्छा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस योजना को देशहीन, दिशाहीन, मूर्ख विद्वानों ने बनाया है, और इस पर अमल करते हैं भ्रष्ट योगी ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मूर्ख विद्वान कैसे हो सकता है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : विद्वान मूर्ख हैं इस का सबूत यह किताब है जो पौने दो सौ सफे की है और आसानी से चालिस, पचास सफे में लिखी जा सकती थी, अगर इस में फुलूल और निरर्थक शब्द न होते, जो शायद इस कारण से हैं कि अंग्रेजों की नकल अभी आप लोग अच्छी तरह करना नहीं जानते । एक अध्याय है

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : सभापति महोदय, मूर्ख बक्ताओं की परिभाषा भी हो जाये तो अच्छा है जिस में फँसला हो जाये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उस के लिये पहले सबूत मिल चुका है इस सदन में, और उस के बाद मैं जग इस सदन को कुछ पढ़वान दे रहा हूँ कि मूर्ख बक्ता का उल्टा क्या हुआ करता है ।

इस में एक अध्याय आर्थिक पृष्ठभूमि का ऐसा है जो कि दम सफे का है और आसानी से डेढ़ सफे में लिखा जा सकता था । निरर्थक कारण, निरर्थक नुस्खे, निरर्थक लपकाजी और दिशाहीन इर्शलिये है कि जैमे लट्टू चक्कर खाता रहता है और कोई रास्ता नहीं निकाल पाता या जैमे भूल भुलैया हांती है, यह कोई रास्ता नहीं निकाल पा रही है । और देशहीन

Shrimati Vimla Devi (Eluru): The Chairman understands Hindi?

Shri Daji (Indore): Why should he?

Mr. Chairman: If I tell you I understand, are you satisfied without examining me? I can follow him.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : देशहीन इस लिये कि रूस और अमरीका की पद्धतियों के चक्कर में यह लोग फँस जाते हैं और अपने देश की कम सोचते हैं तथा उन की ज्यादा सोचते हैं। इस के अलावा जो हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की पैदावार की नींव है उस के ऊपर यह लोग अमरीका और रूस की खपत की इमारत की रचना करना चाहते हैं। जहाँ तक भ्रष्ट योगी का सवाल है, अगर मंत्री जी महाराज सुनते जायें तो सरकारी पार्टी के सब से बड़े सदर साहब के घर में दो लाख रुपये की दरियाँ और कालीन बिछाये गये हैं, और वह भी हिन्दुस्तान का पैसा खर्च कर के। यह सब योजना में आता है क्योंकि वह दो लाख रुपये किसी कारखाने में लगाये गये होते। फिर खाली यही दो लाख नहीं, इस की नकल करते हुए न जाने कितने खर्च किये जाते हैं। दो अरब, दो खरब रुपयों का नुकसान इस तरह से होता है।

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): On a point of order. We are speaking about mid-term appraisal of the Plan. These carpets must have been purchased before the Third Plan started.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर मिड टर्म की बात हनुमन्तैया साहब जानना चाहते हैं तो उन के नेता महाराज अभी कुछ ही दिन हुए रांची गये थे और वहाँ एक दिन में पांच लाख रुपये खर्च कर के वह आये हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं, नहीं, यह गलत है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : गलत कहते हैं तो दो लाख रुपये कह लीजिये, तीन लाख रुपये कह लीजिये, लेकिन इस से कम पर आप नहीं आ सकेंगे।

Mr. Chairman: May I request the hon. Member to devote the short time on the salient features of the Plan because his comments on minor affairs will again provoke some other comments in the House and thus time will be lost. It is a friendly request that I am making.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे रोक से कोई चिन्ता नहीं है, यह समय उन के लिये गिन लीजियेगा। मेरे जो तर्क हैं वे अन्यायी हैं क्योंकि उन के बिना मैं कोई चीज आगे नहीं ले सकता।

मैं खपत के बारे में कह रहा था कि खपत की इमारत तो है रूस और अमरीका की और पैदावार की नींव है हिन्दुस्तान की। इस से बड़ा और कोई तर्क हो नहीं सकता है जहाँ तक इस योजना का सम्बन्ध है।

फिर इस योजना की रपट के बारे में ईमानदारी का त्रिक किया गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप इस में सिंचाई के अंक देखें तो पहले और दूसरे वर्ष के तो जो अंक हैं वे दे दिये गये हैं और तीसरे वर्ष के केवल उद्दिष्ट दे दिये गये हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि बड़ी और मध्यम सिंचाई के बारे में पहले और दूसरे वर्ष में मुश्किल से आती है १२ लाख एकड़ जमीन जिस पर सिंचाई होगी और जो तीसरा वर्ष के लिये उद्देश्य बतलाया है वह २५ लाख एकड़ है। नतीजा यह होता है कि सैकड़ों निकल आता है ३५ लेकिन मेरे हिसाब से अगर उन्हीं को लिया जाय जो कि हो चुकी हैं इस योजना की अवधि में तो सैकड़ों मुश्किल से २७ आयेगा। इसी तरह से छोटी सिंचाई के बारे में भी आंकड़े कम हो जायेंगे। तो मेरा यह कहना है कि यह रपट ईमानदारी से नहीं लिखी गई है।

एक प्रमाण में और दिये देता हूं। मशीनी औजारों के मामले में कहीं भी पदार्थों के अंक नहीं हैं, खाली श्रमों के हैं। जैसे चीनी मिलें हैं इतने श्रमों की, मशीनी औजार हैं इतने श्रमों के। लेकिन उन की ब्या क्षमता है, इस का कहीं भी जिक्र नहीं है। लेकिन इन सब चीजों को और आगे चलाने के पहले में कुछ सर्वसाधारण चीजें कहना चाहता हूं, जिस पर सरकारी लोगों को भी कोई ऐतराज नहीं होता चाहिये। उन में से एक है सफाई के बारे में। मेरा ऐसा खयाल है कि इस योजना के करने वाले लोग, लिखने वाले लोग, सारा इन्तजाम चलाने वाले और सारे सरकार के दफ्तर के लोग आदी हो गये हैं कि वे अपने दोष की सफाई दे दिया करें, दोष को दूर करने का तरीका कोई नहीं विचारता। नतीजा यह होता है कि उन की जितनी भी फाइलें आप देख लें, उन के हाथिये में लिखा रहता है कि मेरा दोष नहीं था, किसी और का दोष था। हमेशा लिखा रहता है कि दोष उस का था, मेरा नहीं था। इस का नमूना भी इस सदन में हम देख चुके हैं। जिस दिन गुड़ वाला मावला उठा तो ब्रह्म प्रकाश जी ने कह दिया कि मेरा दोष नहीं था, रेलवे मंत्रालय का दोष था, उन्होंने लोगों से घूस ले लिखा। रेलवे मंत्रालय वाले चाहते तो कह सकते थे कि इस में हमारा दोष नहीं है जो प्रवास मंत्री हैं वह इतनी ज्यादा विलासिता और फैशन का गुन चला रहे हैं कि हम ब्या करें। तो दोष ढाल देने का तरीका चलता रहता है। मैं सब से पहली सिफ रिश कलंगा कि दोष को ढालो मत, उस को ढंडो, उस को दूर करो, और उस की दूर करने में अगर दोषी को सजा देनी पड़े तो दो, लेकिन वह दूसरे दर्जे की बात है।

इसी तरह से मैं लक्ष्य के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इस में सब से श्रवण चीज है खर्च, दूसरी चीज है चीजें और तीसरी चीज है मनुष्य। खर्च के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि जब आप रकम देते हैं कि इतना खर्च होगा,

फलां मद में होगा तो साल के आधीर में, मार्च या अप्रैल में जब वह समय नजदीक आने लगता है तो हर एक महकमा सोचने लगता है कि जल्दी से इस पैसे को खर्च करो, और फलूलखर्ची अपने आप हो जाती है। तो खर्च का लक्ष्य न रख के चीजों का लक्ष्य ज्यादा रखना चाहिए, और सब से ज्यादा लक्ष्य रखना चाहिए मनुष्य का जिस को कि यह सरकार बिल्कुल भुला बैठी है। हिन्दुस्तान में मनुष्य की परालियां फिचल चुकी हैं। यहां का मनुष्य मेहनत नहीं कर सकता, फावड़ा नहीं चला सकता, मिट्टी नहीं काट सकता, बन्दूक की बात तो छोड़ दीजिये। मुझे पता चला है कि बीस आठभिषों में से खाली एक आदमी बन्दूक को यों तान सकता है, बाकी लोग ऐसा नहीं कर सकते। खैर मुझे बन्दूक से तो कोई ज्यादा मतलब नहीं है। वही बात फावड़े पर भी लागू होती है। तो हिन्दुस्तान का मनुष्य कमजोर होता जा रहा है। तो आप ऐसी योजना बनाइये कि जो उस मनुष्य को मेहनत के लायक बनाये।

अब मैं दिशा की बात कहना चाहता हूं। दिशा अगर इस योजना में लागू की गयी तो क्या करना होगा? भिखार के लिए खेती है। बहुत सच्चा चौड़ा किरसा है खेती का। यह ठीक है कि कोशिश करनी चाहिए खेती को सुधारने की। लेकिन उस सुधार में भी एक योजना में किसी एक चीज को पकड़ लेना चाहिए कि उस को तो हम हर हालत में हासिल कर ली लेंगे। जैसे खेती के मामले में लिखा है कि हम मिट्टी का संरक्षण करेंगे, नदी से जो मिट्टी कटती है उस का, और जो जलमग्न जमीन है उसको खेती योग्य बनायेंगे। तो जहां तक सर्वांगीण सुधार करने की बात है, वह जरूर करो, लेकिन साथ में एक खास दिशा ले लो कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी भी जलमग्न जमीन है उसको हम ठीक करके खेती योग्य बनायेंगे चाहे वह तीन करोड़ एकड़ हो या चार करोड़ एकड़ हो। उसके लिए यह निश्चय कर लो कि उस को हम ठीक करके छोड़ेंगे।

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

इसी तरह से शिक्षा के बारे में मैं दूसरी मिसाल देता हूँ। शिक्षा को लेकर सर्वांगीण परिवर्तन इस में हैं। ठीक है उन को रखें। लेकिन एक योजना में एक चीज़ ले लो कि हम हिन्दुस्तान को इस योजना के अन्दर पूरी तरह साक्षर बनायेंगे और ऐसा करके छोड़ेंगे कि इस योजना में हर आदमी साक्षर हो जाये। तो इस तरह से साक्षरता की दिशा ले लो।

इसी तरह से एक और दिशा ले सकते हो स्वास्थ्य के बारे में। स्वास्थ्य के बारे में सर्वांगीण मुद्धार करो। लेकिन एक चीज़ ले लो कि हम इस योजना में हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों में और गहरों में भी पीने के साफ पानी की तल ढाना व्यवस्था कर देंगे।

तो मैं ने कहा कि सर्वांगीण चीज़ों के अन्तर्गत किसी एक चीज़ को पकड़ कर उसे हासिल करने की कोशिश करो।

अब इस योजना में खर्च ज्यादा है और आमदनी है कम। करीब करीब हर मुहकमे में मैं यह बात पाता हूँ। इस समय मैं केवल उद्योग और खान को लेता हूँ। इस में निर्माण के लिए सन् १९६०-६१ में थोड़ा सा अन्दाजा दिया गया था कि इस में निर्माण पर ४ अरब और ५० करोड़ रुपये खर्च होगा। लेकिन वह बढ़ कर ६ अरब ९० करोड़ हो गया। कोई पाँचे दो गुना बढ़ जाता है। इसी तरह से पूरी योजना में १८ अरब से २३ अरब हो जायेगा। तो खाली उद्योग और खान में ५ अरब का खर्चा निर्माण में बढ़ गया। क्यों बढ़ गया? मैं बतलाता हूँ कि कैसे बढ़ गया। बरौनी में तेल शोधन कारखाना बनाया गया, उसके लिए जो जमीन ली गयी वह इतनी नीची थी कि उस में बरसात का पानी भर जाता था और इसके लिए कोशिश की गयी कि करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर के उस को पाट दिया जाये।

इसी तरह से आप ट्राम्बे को लें। वहाँ उर्वरक का कारखाना बनाया गया इसलिए कि वहाँ तेल शोधक कारखाने की गैस आसानी से मिल जायेगी, लेकिन वहाँ जमीन का दाम ज्यादा देना पड़ा। गैस तो सस्ती जमीन में भी पाइप द्वारा मिल सकती थी, लेकिन इस पर विचार नहीं किया क्योंकि सरकार का पैसा है इसलिए उसको बेरहमी से खर्च किया जाता है। उसको चाहे जितना खर्च करते चले जाओ।

इसी तरह से मैं आमदनी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इस योजना में सरकारी धन्धों से साढ़े चार अरब का मुनाफा दिखाया गया है। मैं ने यह अन्दाजा लगाने की कोशिश की कि सरकारी उद्योगों में कुल कितना पैसा लगा है। जब से यह सरकार आयी है उससे पहले भी कुछ सरकारी उद्योग थे। तो मैं कुछ अन्दाजा लगाना चाहता था कि इन पर कुल कितना रुपया लगा है ताकि यह मालूम किया जा सके कि कितने रुपये पर इतना मुनाफा आता है। लेकिन मैं इसका पता नहीं लगा पाया। पता नहीं यह चीज़ इस में है भी या नहीं और होगी भी तो इस ढंग से जैसे जंगल में सुई, जिसको ढूँढा न जा सके। लेकिन इस मुनाफे को साढ़े चार अरब बताया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस को आसानी से दस अरब तक पहुँचाया जा सकता है। जो खर्चा बताया जाता है उस में चार पाँच अरब की वचत हो सकती है और जहाँ मुनाफा बताया गया है वहाँ चार पाँच अरब की बढ़ती हो सकती है। इस प्रकार केवल उद्योग धन्धों और खान में इस योजना में दस अरब की मुनाफे से और वचत से बढ़ती हो सकती है।

और जहाँ तक पूरी योजना का सवाल है जो कि एक खरब रुपये वाली है, मैं ठीक अन्दाजा तो नहीं लगा सकता, लेकिन मेरा अनुमान है कि ३० या ४० अरब रुपया इस योजना में फिजूल और फिजूल खर्ची में

चला जाता है। आप समझें कि एक तो फिजूल है और एक फिजूल खर्चा है। फिजूल तो वह जैसे मैंने बरौन के तेल शोधक कारखाने के बारे में बतलाया और फिजूल खर्ची यह कि अग्न्याशी, ठाठ बाट, शान शौकत और यूरोप की नकल।

और इसी तरह आप पूरा खर्चा लें जो कि कुल खर्चा सरकार का है एक खरब इस योजना का होगा। ढाई खरब का खर्च है पांच साल में। मेरा खयाल है कि इस ढाई खरब में से एक खरब रुपया फिजूल और फिजूल खर्ची में चला जाता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम बड़ी दृष्टि रखें। छोटे छोटे मामलों में न फँस जायें। अगर हम कोई छोटी मोटी चीज निकाल लेंगे तो उससे कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। हम को बड़ी दृष्टि लेनी चाहिए।

औरों से तो मैं क्या कहूँ, मैं उन के सरदार से कहना चाहता हूँ जो कि यहां बैठते नहीं हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन तक मेरी यह बात पहुँचा दी जाये। वह औसत उम्र की बीग अवार मारते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की औसत आयु ४० या ४२ साल हो गयी है। मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के आंकड़े बिल्कुल गलत हुआ करते हैं क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान में बच्चों की मौत में कुछ फर्क आया है इसलिए औसत उम्र में बढ़ावे हो गया है, यह नहीं है कि मालवीय जी की तरह लोगों की उम्र ज्यादा होने लगी हो।

इसी तरह से यहां जिक्र कर दिया जाता है बाइसिकलों का या रेडियो का। हम को अपने सामने योजना के मामले में तीन कसौटियाँ रखनी चाहिए। एक कसौटी तो यह हो कि हमने कितनी तरक्की की है भूत के मुकाबले में, दूसरी कि हमने अपने पड़ोसियों और दुनिया के दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में कितनी तरक्की या तनज्जुली की है और तीसरी यह कि हमारी आशाएँ क्या हैं।

तो मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी पढ़ा लिखा आदमी—पढ़ा लिखा मैं विश्व-

विद्यालय के हिसाब से नहीं कहता उन लोगों की तुलना में कहता हूँ जो कि बाइसिकल या रेडियो का जिक्र कर दिया करते हैं—यह मान लेगा कि भूत की तुलना में हम थोड़ा सा आगे चाहे रहें होंगे, लेकिन पड़ोसियों और दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों की तुलना में हमारी तरक्की बहुत कम हुई है। और उस के साथ साथ जो हमारी आशाएँ थीं उन को देखते हुए तो हम इन १५ बरसों में पीछे हो गये हैं आगे बढ़ने का तो कोई सवाल ही नहीं है। चीन जो था १५ बरस पहले उसकी तुलना में वह आज बहुत आगे बढ़ा है। और चीन को तो छोड़ दो। एक मामूली सा देश घाना बहुत आगे बढ़ा है। हम जरा सा रेंग कर आगे बढ़ें जरूर हैं लेकिन और देशों के मुकाबले में हम पीछे हट गये हैं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि हमें बड़ी दृष्टि रखी होगी।

और इसी बड़ी दृष्टि को मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता था जब कि मैं ने कहा था कि २७ करोड़ आदमी इस देश में ऐसे हैं जो रोजाना तीन आना रोज़ पर ज़िन्दगी काटते हैं। यह अंक ऐसा है कि जिस पर किसी को बहस करने की गुज़ाश नहीं रह गयी है। उस समय नन्दा जी इस पर बहुत ताव से बोले थे, आज भी हम लोग उन का ताव से बोलना सुन चुके हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने एक बड़ी गलती की थी कि वह गैर खेतिहर घन्चों की आमदनी की गिनती दो बार कर गये। उन्होंने १५०० करोड़ का फर्क बताया था। तो इस तरह की गलती उन्होंने उस वक्त की थी, लेकिन इस समय मैं उस में नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं ने जो कहा कि इस देश में २७ करोड़ आदमी रोजाना तीन आने पर ज़िन्दगी बसर करते हैं, उस में मेरा उद्देश्य सरकार का नगा चित्र आप के और हिन्दुस्तान के सामने रखने का था। लेकिन मेरा खाली यही इरादा नहीं था। मैं चाहता था कि जहां मैं रोग को दिखाऊँ वहीं रोग का इलाज भी दिखा दूँ। रोग के दरस में इलाज का परस शामिल था। रोग क्या है? रोग

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

यह है कि २७ करोड़ आदमी तीन आने रोज पर जिन्दगी काटते हैं, साढ़े १६ करोड़ आदमी एक रुपया रोज पर जिन्दगी कोटते हैं। मैं यह आसत बता रहा हूँ, और ५० लाख आदमी ३३ रुपये रोज खर्च करते हैं। तो जब यह रोग है तो बिल्कुल साफ है कि इस का इलाज क्या हो सकता है। जो लोग ३३ रुपया रोजाना खर्च करते हैं उन को—मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उन को तीन आने रोज पर ले आया जाये—१५ या १६ रुपये रोज पर ले आया जाये, तो आसानी से आमदनी में २५ अरब रुपया और सरकार के करों के आंकड़ों के हिसाब से १५ अरब रुपया बच जायेगा, जो एक पंचवर्षीय योजना में ७५ अरब से ले कर एक खरब तक पहुँच जायेगा और उस से योजना ठीक ठाक चल सकेगी।

यह रोग और इलाज मैंने पहले भी सदन के सामने रखा था और आज फिर रखा है। जब तक यह इलाज नहीं किया जायेगा समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती। हम ने जो हिन्दुस्तान में अमरीका, रूस और यूरोप के ढंग पर ढाँचा बिछा रखा है, उस को जब तक हम नहीं बदलेंगे, तब तक योजना किसी तरह पूरी हो ही नहीं सकती। खाली यह कह देना कि यह सरकारी योजना है और सरकारी घन्चों और करोड़ पतियों के घन्चों का जो झगड़ा उस को बता देना काफी नहीं है, क्योंकि ये दोनों घन्चे एक ही ढंग पर चलते हैं। उनका एक ही उद्देश्य है, एक ही उन का ढंग है, एक से ही मैनजर और तनखाहें हैं और एक सा ही रहन सहन का ढंग है। इसलिए उन की तुलना करने से कोई मतलब नहीं निकल पाता। हमें इस में फँक करना चाहिए और यह तभी हो सकेगा जब हम इस बुनियादी बात को पकड़ेंगे कि जो पचास लाख आदमी ३३ रुपया रोज खर्च करते हैं उन को १५ या १६ रुपये पर लाया जाये। इस बारे में मैं और कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि इस से वे तिलमिला जायेंगे।

मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन में भी बहुत ज्यादा सीढ़ियाँ हैं। इतनी सीढ़ियाँ हैं, एक दो सीढ़ी नहीं। दो तीन सीढ़ी होती तो अब तक मामला ठीक हो गया होता। गरीबी में भी लाखों सीढ़ियाँ हैं और अमीरी में भी लाखों सीढ़ियाँ हैं, अगर लाखों नहीं तो हजारों सीढ़ियाँ तो जरूर हैं। इन सीढ़ियों के सबब से कोई भी समाज की पुनर्रचना मुश्किल हो गई है। जो बुनियादी खराबी है हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था की है वह इस योजना में भी आ जाती है। और वह यह कि हमारी उपज, पैदावार तो है मध्य कालीन, हमारे किसान वही हल चलाते हैं जो कि १५०० वर्ष पहले चलाते थे। एक आठ जाहूँ कहीं ट्रेक्टर आ गये हों तो मैं कहना नहीं लेकिन आम तौर पर हमारे वही पुराने साधन अभी तक चले आ रहे हैं। वही पुराने करघे चल रहे हैं जो कि दो हजार वर्ष पहले या हजार वर्ष पहले चलते थे। यह सही है कि कुछ मिलें भी आई गई हैं। लेकिन बुनियादी तौर पर हमारी उपज और पैदावार की नींव तो मध्यकालीन है और उसके ऊपर खपत की जो इशारत हमने खड़ी की है वह है आधुनिक, आधुनिक भी नहीं आधुनिकतम। अब बिल्कुल अमरीका और रूस की नकल करने वाली कब तक यह भारी इशारत जो कि अमरीका व रूस की खपत वाली है वह हमारी इस नींव पर रह सकेगी? यह पंचवर्षीय योजना जो अभी आपके सामने आई है यह साबित करती है कि यह मामला ज्यादा नहीं चल सकता है...

Mr. Chairman: Two or three minutes more.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं उस में समाप्त करने की कोशिश करूँगा लेकिन सम्भाषित महोदय, अभी तो आधी बात भी नहीं कह पाया हूँ। बहुत जल्द जल्द अपनी बातों को बहे देता हूँ। मैं ज्यादा धन्य न

लेकर खानी एक, एक तर्क दे रहा हूँ और मैं शीघ्र ही समाप्त कर दूँगा।

जनता सरकार के अभिमुख है उसी तरीके से सरकारी अफसर अभिमुख हैं। मेरा यह कहना है कि हिन्दुस्तान के ५००० बड़े अफसरों के लिए ही एक लाख सरकारी नौकर रखे गये हैं। सरकारी नौकरों की कुल तादाद एक करोड़ है। अगर इस तरीके से देखा जाय तो बड़े लोगों की सिर्फ सेवा सुधुआ, ठाठ वाट और शानशीकत के लिए सरकार का एक बड़ा भारी अमला चलता रहता है। आखिर को उसका बोझा इस सरकार की खर्च की योजना पर पड़ता है। फिर इस योजना के बनाने वालों के दिमाग में एक धारणा यह रही है कि अगर हम आर्थिक ढंग से देश को बदल दें तो बाकी सब चीजें अपने आप बदल जाएंगी, यह चीज बड़ी गलत है। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि कोई भी समस्या पिछले १५ वर्ष में हल नहीं हो पाई।

एक और विचित्र तरह की केंची हर समस्या पर चल गयी। उस को मैं कांग्रेस केंची कहता हूँ जिसकी कि भिनाल यह है कि राजा, महाराजाओं को जो पैसा दिया जाता है उसके बारे में एक तरफ तो कहा जाता है कि यह पैसा, त्रिशी पर्स बहुत खराब चीज है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ उन्हीं के द्वारा यह कह दिया जाता है कि हम क्या करें? हमें तो जो वचन उनको दिया गया है उसे निमाना पड़ रहा है और इसलिए यह त्रिशी पर्स उनको देना पड़ रही है। केंची का एक फल है जो कि कहता है कि यह पैसा देना बहुत बुरा है और दूसरे फल से कह दिया कि हम वचन-बद्ध हैं और इस कारण देना ही पड़ता है। क्या मैं उनसे पूछ सकता हूँ कि जिन्होंने यह वचन दे रक्खा है वह गद्दी से हट क्यों नहीं जाते? अपनी जगह दूसरे लोगों को आने दो जो कि यह पैसा देना बन्द कर दें। आखिर यह कोई तर्क है बात करने का? यह

केंची हर चीज पर चलती है, भाषा पर चलती है सम्पत्ति पर चलती है।

इसी तरीके से अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं के बारे में सरकारी नौकरियों के बारे में आपको जानना चाहिए कि इस देश में ५ रुपये महीने पर काम करने वाले गांवों के चाँकीदार हैं। अब मैं सब से ऊंची तनख्वाहों का जिक्र नहीं कहूँगा, फिर से लोग चिल्ला उठेंगे।

उसके बाद मैथीन डैम को देखिये जो कि एक सरकारी धंधा है। उसमें सरकारी नौकरों की तादाद बढ़ती चली गई क्योंकि एक तरफ तो बंगाली, बिहारी में होड़ चलती गई और दूसरी तरफ ब्राह्मण और कायस्थ में होड़ चली कि कौन अपने आदमियों को ज्यादा भरती करता है। वह चीज ऐसे है कि जब तक एक मंत्री जिनको कि कामराज योजना की लात जब तक नहीं लगे, श्री मुरारजी देसाई, उन्होंने मुझे कहा था कि तुम तो बहुत ज्यादा बातें करते हो, जो योग्य है वह तो आखिर जगह पायेगा ही। मैं आपसे यह नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह खुद प्रधान मंत्री हुए होते तो अब तक हिन्दुस्तान में सब से योग्य अनामिल ब्राह्मण ही समझे गये होते और दूसरे न समझे गये होते। यह देश ही इतना सड़ चुका है कि यहां पर जो आदमी बैठता है वह अपनी विरादरी वालों को योग्य बना ही देता है।

इसी तरह योजना के बारे में एक बहुत गलत बात बतलाता हूँ, दिखावा। दिखावा कैसे किया जाता है इसके बारे में मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि इलाहाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन जो कि अभी ५० वर्ष अच्छे तरीके से चल सकता था, एक करोड़ रुपये के खर्च से तोड़ कर नया बनाया गया, क्योंकि उसको अच्छा दिखाना है। इसके बरखर्च जो इलाका गरीब और अविकसित है, जहां गंगा और रामगंगा का पुल बन सकता है, जहां से पलटनी सामान उत्तर पिथौरागढ़ को जाता है चीन से सामना करने के लिए, वहां पर अगर पुल

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

बना दिये जायें, ४, ५ करोड़ रुपये के खर्च से तो आज जो दस घंटे का सफर है वह तीन घंटे में तय हो जायेगा।

इसी तरीके से अगर इस योजना के बारे में कुछ जानना हो तो दिल्ली योजना के बारे में सोच लीजिये। दिल्ली के ऊपर तो ७ लाख रुपये खर्च करके योजना बनाई गई है और बाकी का ध्यान हाल है। इसी तरीके से इस योजना का एक और नमूना लेना हो तो खासी अहमदाबाद जाकर देख लें कि वहां जो १५-२० हजार . . .

Mr. Chairman: Your time is up. You must close now.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर मुझे पांच मिनट का समय और दें दे तो मैं अपनी बात को खत्म कर पाऊंगा . . .

Mr. Chairman: It is very difficult for me. He should try to conclude. There will be so many occasions for him to speak.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं पांच मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म किये देता हूँ। अहमदाबाद के बंगलों को देखने से पता चलता है कि कोई १०-१५ हजार बंगले साहबों वाले अहमदाबाद में बने हैं। यह कोई जनता की योजना नहीं है, बल्कि योजना तो यह है कि किस तरीके से ५० लाख बड़े लोगों की तादाद धीरे धीरे बढ़ाई जाये। हर साल हिन्दुस्तान में दो, तीन लाख साहबों का निर्माण होता है। अब यह तो समाजवाद के रास्ते में रुकावट है क्योंकि जब कभी हिन्दुस्तान समाजवादी क्रान्ति के लिये तैयार होगा तो इस योजना के द्वारा जो भी बंगलिये वाले नये नये साहब लोग तैयार हुए हैं वह इसके खिलाफ जायेंगे।

मैंने सुना तिवारी महाराज ने एक बात कही। बढ़िया बात थी, बिहार के खिलाफ, पक्षपात हुआ लेकिन वह उसको

ऐसी सीमित जगह पर ले गये कि वह सही चीज गलत हो गयी। असल में क्या हो रहा है? पक्षपात हो रहा है, किस के खिलाफ, जो गरीब हैं, उनके खिलाफ। मिसाल के लिए मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि उड़ीसा, आंध्र प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार आदि के इलाके, यह हिन्दुस्तान में फ्री आदमी आसल आमदनी २०० रुपये साल वाले हैं और बाकी जो इलाका है, जिनमें अंग्रेजों ने अपने विदेशी व्यापार की जड़न छोड़ी थी, जैसे बम्बई और कलकत्ता आदि, वहां पर फ्री आदमी आसल आमदनी जाकर ४०० रुपये पड़ती है।

फिर जहां का एक बड़ा आदमी होता है वह अपने इलाके को खूबसूरत बना लेता है। अगर कोई मंत्री होता है तो वह अपने इलाके को ठीक ठाक कर लेता है बाकी इलाके का सत्यानाश कर देता है।

इसी तरीके से सहकारी खेती के बारे में . . .

Mr. Chairman: He is putting me in an awkward position.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वस मैं और अधिक समय विशेष न लूंगा। जल्दी जल्दी कह कर मैं खत्म किये देता हूँ। केवल दो, तीन चीजें ही बाकी रहती हैं। २ लाख ४० हजार एकड़ जमीन पर सहकारी खेती हुई है। चुनावों के दिनों में इतना ज्यादा ढोल पीटा गया सहकारी खेती का लेकिन असलियत यह रही है कि ३० करोड़ एकड़ की खेती में से मुश्किल से २ लाख ४० हजार एकड़ पर खेती हुई है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चुनाव के समय में ढोंगी वायदे और सरकार की असलियत दोनों बिलकुल अलग अलग हैं।

अष्टाचार का तो कहना ही क्या? खादी और ग्रामोद्योग में ५२ करोड़ रुपये योजना में खर्च किये गये हैं। नतीजा यह

होता है कि गज ६ करोड़ ४० लाख से बढ़ कर ७ करोड़ ७० लाख तक पहुंच जाता है जब कि पूरी पैदावार अरबों गज पर जाती है। किस लिये है? मैं यह साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री ने इस योजना को बनाया है। उस के कई तात्पर्य रहे होंगे। एक यह भी है कि किस तरीके से सब का मुंह सोने के बर्तन से ढक दिया जाय। हिन्दुस्तान में न जाने किउने समुदायों को, सेवकों को, साधुओं को, प्रचारकों को या विद्या वाले लोगों को केवल नौकरी के धंधे में, जब मंत्री बना नहीं सकते या मंत्री बनना नहीं चाहते तो उनको इस तरह से फंसा रखवा गया है। इस तरीके से सारी योजना भ्रष्ट हो गयी है। अब इसको बदलने का केवल एक ही उपाय रह जाता है कि कोई संगठन ऐसा बने। मैं सरकार से इसकी उम्मीद नहीं करता। इस सरकार के पास तो संगठन है नहीं, तैयार भी नहीं कर सकती, खेती और कारखानों को सुधारने वाला, लेकिन हमें अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हम भी वह संगठन तैयार नहीं कर पाते हैं जो इस प्रकार के कूड़े को उठा कर फेंक दे। आज देश इसी पेंच में पड़ गया है कि सरकार कोई संगठन नहीं बना पा रही है जो खेती और कारखानों को सुधारे, जनता वह संगठन बना नहीं पा रही है जो इस सरकार को उखाड़ कर फेंक दे। उसका एक मात्र कारण है यह कि हर एक की दृष्टि संकुचित हो गयी है, अपने समूह की हो गयी है अपने क्षेत्र की हो गयी है। आपसे मैं सदा कहता हूं कि मेरा मन तड़पता है जब से यहां दिल्ली में आया हूं, मैं सोचता हूं कि किस जहनुम में मैं आकर फंस गया हूं? रोज मेरे पास लोग दुखड़ा लेकर आते हैं, रेडियो वाले आते हैं, तार वाले जाते हैं, खेत मजदूर आते हैं, वह सब अपनी अलग अलग टूटी हुई वृत्ति लेकर आते हैं लेकिन एक जम कर सारे देश की राष्ट्रीय तबियत पैदा हो, ऐसा हो नहीं पा रहा है। उस का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि इस योजना से सरकार ने देश के विश्वास का खात्मा कर दिया है।

लोग कहते हैं कि आज जां कूड़ा गद्दी पर बैठा हुआ है, इस बात की क्या गारंटी है कि कल तुम भी उसी जगह जब बैठोगे तुम भी कूड़ा न हो जाओगे? मैं यह समझा नहीं पाया कि जिस तरीके से आज इस वर्तमान सरकार के कूड़े को हटा सकते हैं उसी तरह से कल उनकी जगह बैठने वाले भी यह कूड़ा हो जायें तो जनता उसको भी हटा सकती है, जिस तरह से घर में रोजाना झाड़ू देकर कूड़ा घर के बाहर फेंका जाता है। लेकिन वैसा संगठन बन नहीं पा रहा है। इस योजना पर टीका करते हुए अपनी नालायकी कह देना चाहता हूं कि वह संगठन हम बना नहीं पा रहे हैं। फैलाव वाली वह मनोवृत्ति, आर्थिक जीवन में वह चौड़ाव वाली मनोवृत्ति कि तीसरे दर्जे में जो मुसाफिर घुसते हैं और जो उस पहले से बैठे हुए हैं, उनमें कुछ लोग ताकतवर हैं वह अपना फैल कर बैठ जाते हैं जब बाकी लोग सिरुड़ कर बैठ जाते हैं। मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करूंगा कि किस तरीके से मुल्क में, जीवन में यह फैलाव वाली मनोवृत्ति फैले तभी कहीं जाकर यह योजना बगैरह हो पायेगी।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Hanumanthaiya.

16 hrs.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Mr. Chairman, during the last two days. . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद दे दूं। यह मैं भूल गया।

Mr. Chairman: I am glad that he did not take more time for it.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: During the last two days, I have had the privilege of listening to the spokesmen of the Swatantra Party, the Communist Party, the Socialist Party and Praja Socialist Party.

Shrimati Vimala Devi: Nobody from the Congress Party?

Sri Hanumanthaiya: It is taken for granted.

The proposition placed before the House by my hon. friend, the Minister in charge of Planning is the Mid-term Appraisal of the Third Plan. In his speech he has requested the House in all earnestness to make concrete and constructive suggestions. The pattern of speeches that have been made by the party spokesmen has all the time been the same. As soon as they get up, the train of ideas runs along the set railway lines; it goes either to Moscow or to Washington or it reaches nowhere. There is no mid-term station at all for them.

Mr. Chairman: That is the hot line.

Sri Hanumanthaiya: A brilliant speech was made by a member of the Communist Party. I must own it. I wish he had directed his energy towards making some suggestions. We in the Congress Party are also the champions of the underdog. We are prepared to receive concrete ideas and implement them. So far as the Swatantra Party is concerned, it took a line of its own and went to the extent of saying that the Plan itself has to be scrapped. That is too extreme a proposition to be sponsored in this House these days. The PSP is almost like the Congress. We are two bodies with one soul. They may make suggestions in order to make us work hard. I appreciate their point of view. I have great respect for the leader of the Socialist Party for his sincerity and almost saintliness for he wants to see that not only the cause of the underdog is championed but also that we begin to acclimatise ourselves to the ways of his thinking and living.

16.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

That is why he makes suggestions so often for reduction in the expenditure

in the Prime Minister's house so often. I understand the spirit that lies behind his argument. But that can happen only when, I humbly submit to him, he becomes the Prime Minister. Then he can throw away the carpets from the Prime Minister's house. He can reduce the furniture. He could go out alone without any security force which is now a paraphernalia. In fact, having watched for some years the talents and the great mental astuteness of Dr. Lohia I very much wish his abilities had been harnessed for governmental work. After all, we are living in a democracy. We are not just in the stage as in the British days of flinging argument at the Government all the time. The time has come and a constitutional set up has been established wherein, if we have the backing of the people we can implement our ideas. This is the stage of implementation, not the stage of attacking or abusing each other. From that point of view, I am very glad that the leader of the P.S.P. Party, Sri Asoka Mehta, has accepted office in the Planning Commission. I welcome it. He has been a man of the people for a very long time. He has worked for the people and he understands the psychology of the people. I am very glad that he has accepted office in the Planning Commission.

In the short time at my disposal, I do not want to enter into generalities. I will make only two concrete proposals—one a major one and another a minor one—and I hope I will have the time for it. I will take the minor one first. The Mid-term Appraisal of the Third Plan is good in itself. The Government has come before the House truthfully place the picture of the progress in the implementation of the Third Plan. The sovereignty of Parliament is thereby acknowledged in a telling manner and they have given us an opportunity to make suggestions. These debates take place, off and on, may be once or twice a year. These debates about appraisal do not

give Parliament enough opportunity, enough knowledge to scrutinise the activities of the Planning Commission and the Cabinet in this behalf. I would, therefore, suggest the setting up of a control room, or a control board in the precincts of the Parliament.

Some years ago I had gone to London. At that time they had just nationalised the railways. I saw there in every railway station automatic gramophones being put up which went on continuously giving facts and figures about the railway administration and how the railways have to be used and how public undertakings have to be treated and how they have to be made a success.

In the same way, I would suggest that in the precincts of Parliament a room must be set apart where there should be continuous display as to how far the different Ministries have progressed in their plan implementation; what is the target—the target must be written at the top—in how many days or how many months what progress has been achieved etc. Week by week and month by month the progress made should be correctly recorded. If that is done, Members of Parliament may be always seeing the performance of each Ministry, each department, each undertaking of the public sector of our Planning, how they have implemented the Plan, how far they have succeeded in achieving the targets, both physical as well as financial, and the difficulties faced by them and how much time they will take to achieve the targets. It should be done in a picturesque manner, may be with the assistance of electrical devices like the one we have for automatic voting. There should be graphs and other visual aids. We should have a room set apart within the Parliament House, may be in the corridor where we have paintings of our past glory, may be somewhere else, which will be a sort of control room to look at, and understand and appreciate the correct position regarding the imple-

mentation of the Plan. I believe that much more than that of the Government it is the work of the Parliament Secretariat. It is the Parliament that exercises its own way sovereignty over the working of Government. This establishment comes under its jurisdiction and power of Parliament. I would urge you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker and through you, the Speaker, to move Government for the establishment of such a control room in the precincts of the Parliament House.

My second proposition is about the working of the Planning Commission, *vis-a-vis* the Cabinet and *vis-a-vis* the State Governments. I have had some experience. Near Bangalore, about five miles from Bangalore, a national highway passes through a tank. It is banded up in the middle of the tank, and in the middle of the bund, there is a small bridge. It may cost about Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000. When I was in office, somehow, the bridge was washed away during the floods. Since the national highway comes under the jurisdiction of the Central Government, the Mysore Government could not at once reconstruct the bridge. We had to write to the Government of India. I do not know whether the Government of India consulted the Planning Commission. I am not going into that. But even after I had resigned, for three years the bridge was not reconstructed. Correspondence went on between the State Government and the Central Government about the design and the cost of the bridge which at best would not have exceeded about Rs. 20,000. One day, Shri S. K. Patil who was then in charge of the Transport Department came to Bangalore. I could not contain myself even though I was not in office. I took him to the spot and showed the bridge to him and said "This is the way the Government of India works and the planning machinery functions". He went back and probably moved in the matter. The bridge was constructed thereafter. For the last three years, all

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

the vehicles plying on this national highway had to be diverted through Waterfield thus covering a distance of about fifteen miles. The amount of expenditure on petrol, which was incurred by Government and private vehicles for three years would have been probably ten to fifteen times the expenditure that was required for the bridge. I have given this illustration just to show how national waste takes place. It is this way that the machinery of the State Government, the machinery of the Central Government and the machinery of the Planning Commission work. If you bring three authorities simultaneously into existence, it cannot be otherwise. It is not the fault of any particular person. If you have too many officers or persons in an office, naturally, since an officer takes some salary, he wants to do some work. Therefore, he wants to look into whatever the other officer does, and by way of showing that he is a very efficient man, he wants to put some note on what the other officer has written. The other officer above him also wants to do the same thing. In this kind of travelling of files from table to table, delay is inevitable.

The cost of the administration is threefold as it were. I am not suggesting the abolition of all this machinery. I shall make my suggestions in consonance with the constitutional provisions.

Next, what is the composition of the Planning Commission? Some of the people who have retired from regular government service are taken there, or some Members of Parliament are taken there. So far as the staff is concerned, to my knowledge, many of the people who retire from service in the State or in the Central Government are re-employed. In my days, I wanted to sack one of the superintending engineers for corruption, and I found after some months that he has been appointed as a high officer in the Planning Commission. As a wise

man, I was afraid that my plan might not be implemented to the extent I wanted if I attacked the Planning Commission, and so, I had to keep quite. This file is still in the offices of the Mysore Secretariat. This kind of favouritism is there; I do not say that it is there in all cases; it may be there in some cases. But the staff of the Planning Commission is twice-distilled material that is made available by the regular Departments either in the Centre or in the States. Why should this be so? On the other hand, why should it not be as I would suggest? Suppose it is a question of irrigation. Why should not the Chief Engineers of all the States put together constitute one board of irrigation? Of course, there is the argument that the State Chief Engineers go on inflating the demand of their respective States. That is true. When you do not give responsibility, irresponsibility has its way. When you make them responsible for spending a particular amount, they will see to it that it is equitably distributed among the States and every consideration that ought to be taken note of is taken note of. It is the prevailing irresponsible position in which these officers and Ministers are placed in the Centre and in the States, that makes them feel that 'The more we demand from the Centre, the more patriotic we shall look in our respective States'. This is a very unhealthy psychology.

Therefore, I suggest that the Planning Commission must consist of senior members of the Cabinet. Let the number be about nine. I do not mind. It may be a little less or more. Let the Prime Minister continue. Yesterday, a friend of mine who is in the Planning Commission made fun of me by saying 'Are you after me? Do you want me to go home?' I said 'Far from it'. Many of them are very wise people and very experienced people. Let them be advisers to the Planning Commission but not be

members of the Planning Commission themselves.

The constitution of the Planning Commission as it is, as a super-Cabinet or as a parallel Cabinet is the bane of the situation. So far as we Members of Parliament are concerned, we cannot fix responsibility. If we ask the Cabinet members, they will say that the Planning Commission came in the way. If we ask the Planning Commission members, they will say that these Ministers are not so efficient and ask 'What are we to do?'

I shall give you an example which is within the knowledge of the Planning Commission as well as the concerned Cabinet Minister. Once, it so happened that Rs. 50 crores were allotted for the purpose of purchasing shipping to the extent of about 1 million tons. After a few months, the prices went down. Therefore, the Ministry proposed to the Planning Commission that since the prices had gone down they might be allowed to purchase 1.5 million tons of shipping. The great argument from the Planning Commission was 'No, no, we cannot allow it, because that would be exceeding the target'. The Ministry said 'No, the money is the same, namely Rs. 50 crores, but the prices have gone down, and, therefore, we could purchase 1.5 million tons of shipping; physical target goes up, but not in terms of money already provided'. Then, they sanctioned after some three months. This is the kind of absurdity to which the implementation will be reduced by this kind of parallel agencies.

As regards the staff in the Planning Commission, I am told that apart from the members of the commission, the number of officers employed is 229. The number of ministerial staff is 576. The number of class IV em-

ployees, clerks and others is 246. This was the position in 1960-61.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Dasappa): Class IV staff are not clerks.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I was referring to attenders, etc. This was the position in 1960-61. I could get only these figures from the papers supplied to me. Now, the number must have increased, and the annual expenditure of the commission has now reached the figure of about Rs. 3 crores.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No, no. We have given this information and it includes both the committees on plan projects and the programme evaluation organisation. This figure of Rs. 1 crore is the overall budget. The Planning Commission itself accounts for about Rs. 58 lakhs only; and the other two, namely the programme evaluation organisation and the committee on plan projects account for the rest.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): One crore is big enough.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I wish very much that my young friend had the grasp of things.

I am speaking about the structure of the Planning Commission, not about the members of the Commission only. In the old days during the time of the Maharaja, I used to ask, why should a civil list of Rs. 45 lakhs be given to the Maharaja? The argument advanced against me was that the Maharaja took only two meals costing Rs. 3 or Rs. 4. He would spend only about Rs. 10 a day. This is the kind of specious argument put forward. If there is supervisory staff, appraisal staff and so many other staff, are they not part of the Planning Commission? Why should they not all be part and parcel of a Ministry itself? The executive authority is

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

vested in the Government. The Ministers of the Cabinet must not only be able to think but implement and supervise. That is the function given to them under the Constitution. Here is a set up where they plead inability in the matter of supervision, delay in the matter of execution and want of power if it is a question of asking them how far they have implemented the Plan. The whole structure of the Planning Commission and the Cabinet must be so integrated as to be one harmonious whole charged with the work of conceiving the plan, drawing up the plan, executing the plan and supervising it. The present multiplicity of organisations is the bane of the hour. It is the main defect of the Government. It is not a question of patronage to a few. The protection of the people as a whole from want is the policy of this House and it must be implemented in all seriousness.

As though fate would have it, even the Planning representative in this House has been reduced in status. I very much wish Shri Nanda, who has been responsible for Planning for all these years was here to listen and see how well his child is fairing. He has left it in the lap of my innocent friend, Shri Bali Ram Bhagat. The Prime Minister has been saying that economic progress must have the first priority. That shows that his mind is much more immersed in economic progress than even in the recovery of our territories from the Chinese. To some extent, I agree with him. If this occupies that high priority in our mental make-up, here must be a representative of the Planning Commission in this House next only to the Prime Minister. Otherwise, the seriousness with which we have to discuss will not be there. The country will not take it so seriously. You see the effect of it. The discussion is desultory. It is not charged with that amount of seriousness which the Prime Minister wants to impart into it.

One more suggestion before I conclude. If there is any Ministry of the Government of India that ought to be immediately looked into, it is the Community Development Ministry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It should be sacked.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: At its inception, I had several arguments with the Prime Minister. There is some correspondence between him and me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You were Chief Minister of Mysore then.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Yes I will give one example; only examples can bring the point home, not so much theoretical arguments. The other day during the budget discussion they gave us a report on their performance. They mentioned exactly how much chemical fertiliser had been distributed in India. At the same time, they gave the figure of the number of compost pits dug—they were in thousands. I asked the concerned Minister in my speech how much compost was produced in those pits, and distributed. He said, 'we do not maintain figures'. This is the kind of show going on mostly in these community projects.

I like the idea. But it must be pruned and properly adjusted to the needs of the country. Now community project means—what is the number of seminars held, what is the length of speeches people there have made, what is the number of platitudes paid? This is the sum and substance of the community projects administration.

My hon. friend, Dr. Rao of the Irrigation Ministry.....

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): I want to correct the ignorance of my hon. Member. --

Shri Hanumanthaiya: On a point of correction. She said 'my hon. Member'. I do not belong to her.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Aney.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: One last point.

In this House nearly half a century ago, the Finance Member—as he was called then—uttered a famous phrase, 'The budget of Government of India is a gamble with the monsoon'. Though British imperialism has gone and we have given up the capitalist system and transferred ourselves to the socialist system, that argument is held so fast by the Government today that I pity them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about Dr. Rao? You were mentioning his name.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: This 'monsoon' idea was very conveniently adopted by the British. But as you know, India is such a vast country that if there is scarcity in one area, it is not as though it spreads throughout the country. Conditions are so different in different areas. In any given year, we can have what is called the average crop or rainfall in the total calculation. Secondly, in the last twelve years, we have constructed so many dams, reservoirs, small and big, minor and major irrigation works and at the end of it . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Damn it all.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: . . . if you plead that you still have not been able to get over the disadvantages and vagaries of the monsoon, we are still in the stage of outmoded thinking as the Prime Minister often says.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I thank you for the time you have given me. The appraisal half-way through the third Plan is a disappointment. 13 years of planning should have secur-

ed the economy against the kind of misfortune that seems to have overtaken it. Perhaps the poorest backward community in the world, the people of our country, are paying as taxes 10 per cent of their national income, whereas ten years ago, taxes amounted only to 6 per cent. Now, taxes totalling Rs. 1900 crores will be collected by the end of the Third Plan period, the amount being Rs. 800 crores more than the target fixed by the planners themselves. The people's readiness to bear such heavy burden has impressed some foreign countries favourably.

Perturbing as the position is in regard to the economic development of the country, its immediate effect on the daily life of the people has been sharply felt in the persistent rise in prices which, the Planning Commission records, have gone up by more than 8 per cent since the beginning of the third year of the Third Plan in April last. Significant increase in aggregate investment on the one hand and failure of production to keep pace with investment on the other combined with profiteering and black-marketing have brought about this situation. Measures so far taken to regulate prices have been practically ineffective and in the Commission's view further action may become necessary to arrest this trend. What ever this action might be, the problem can hardly be tackled at the root if the rate of investments continues to progressively outpace that of production. The disclosure made by the mid-term appraisal—and this was the earlier finding of several non-official and semi-official bodies too—underlines the urgency of streamlining the administrative machinery for executing the plan projects and of land reforms in the agricultural sector along with the effective measures for controlling prices and reducing disparities of wealth and income among different sections of the community.

The question is who is to be blamed for the flop represented by the fall in

[Shri M. S. Aney]

the annual rate of increase in the national income. In the Third Plan the Appraisal Report admits "saving as the first phase of a period of intensive development leading towards a self-reliant and self generating economy." This intensive development, instead of yielding a 5 per cent annual increase in national income has actually resulted in an increase of 2.5 per cent. The shortfall in national production is mostly due to disheartening performance in agriculture. The Plan began auspiciously enough, agricultural production was higher than in the previous years, but if the production of 1962-63 is taken into account, it is seen that foodgrains production declined by 2.2 million tons. Thus, we have to be prepared for a total shortfall of 3 to 5 million tons by the end of the Plan. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the majority of our people and failure there means a lack of national interest in the Plan. Against the background of this widespread indifference, advances that may have been made in other sectors of the economy will lose much of their significance.

Two main reasons are given for the shortfall in irrigation potential. The first, the assessment of targets for the Third Plan is found to be unduly high. The second, the completion of certain projects has been delayed because the costs have gone up. In few cases, shortfalls are traced to inadequate foreign exchange resources and shortage of cement, steel and other material. Even if creation and utilization of irrigation potential are fully achieved there would still remain a number of complementary tasks to be carried out before agricultural production begins to increase. These complementary measures are—the setting up of experimental and demonstration farms, soil surveys for determining cropping patterns, advance planning for supply of improved seeds and fertilizers and so on. This calls for close cooperation bet-

ween Irrigation and Agriculture Departments.

Another sector that has lagged behind is the private sector in industry. The Third Plan was based on a targetted 11 per cent annual increase in industrial production. In 1962-63 the increase was only 8 per cent in spite of very good performance by industries in the public sector.

The failure of the administrative machinery to cope with the new task is by no means a complete surprise. The Planning Commission had foreseen the danger "as large burdens are thrown on the administrative structure", it had warned three years ago: "it grows in size, as its size increases it becomes slower in functioning. Delays occur and affect operations at every stage and the expected outputs are further deferred." This is precisely what has happened during the last 2½ years. Some action has been taken to improve the general procedures followed by the executive agencies but nowhere have the changes been adequate to the needs. There is urgent need to reform the administration of public enterprises some of which have not been able either to keep to the time schedules nor the cost estimates, nor achieve the expected returns. There has been no organised effort so far to work out new performance standards or introduce new incentives what is worse the responsibility within every executive agency is still far too diffused, with the result that it is often difficult to assign the blame to anyone when something goes wrong. The extent to which lack of proper coordination leads to distortion of the Plan can be judged from the manner in which certain States have departed from the agreed allocations under the Plan and used funds earmarked for one purpose for an altogether different purpose. To refuse to conform to national and State priorities is to make nonsense of planning.

A writer in the latest number of the *British Political Quarterly* concedes that India has not done a bad job in setting up her Planning Commission. The men, he says, are able, the organisation is adequate, the procedures are intelligently devised. Why then, have the plans since 1956 been so profusely running to crisis? One reason, according to him, is that the Commission and the Government have consistently based their plans on excess expectations of the possibility of changing attitudes and influencing motives and have not thought deeply enough about ways and means of mobilizing existing attitudes and motives for the cause of economic growth. For instance, the main result of the abolition of the zamindaris and jagirdaris of the expansion of services to the agriculturists is the creation of a rural petit bourgeoisie. This is no part of the Plan but the Commission and the Government have nevertheless to treat it as one of the most important developments for the substantial peasant is becoming the political power in the land. Second source in realism is what he calls over-planning, i.e., too ambitious targets to which Planning Commission has itself referred in connection with the irrigation potential. These criticisms are familiar enough but they nevertheless deserve careful study.

Before I conclude I desire to invite the attention of the hon. Members to one or two quotations from the summary of the Third Plan, page 26, para 10. This lays down that over the Third Plan period, national income should go up at least by about thirty per cent if not 34 per cent from about Rs. 14500 crores at 1960-61 prices at the end of the Second Plan to about 19000 crores at the end of the Third Plan. On the basis of the present estimates of the population *per capita* income should rise from Rs. 330 crores to Rs. 385 crores at the end of the Third Plan. Is this condition likely to be fulfilled in view of the present report?

1693 (Ai). LSD—8.

Then the summary of the Third Plan chapter on review of imports and exports, para 7, page 41 says that considering the requirements on account of repayment objections and maintenance and development imports, it is estimated that by the end of the Fourth Plan level of exports would have to rise to about Rs. 1300-1400 crores that is to at least twice the present level. This in itself is one of the essential conditions for ensuring that India's economy becomes self-reliant and self-sustaining by the Fifth Plan. Sir, I do not want to encumber my speech with more quotations from the report. Third Plan of which more than half the period has already been over is like the key-stone in the arch of the five five year plans. If this key-stone be not properly securely set, the entire arch will not be strong and there is great danger of the entire structure of the five five year plans suddenly collapsing. That is a great responsibility. The fate of the future economic position and industrial situation is in the hands of those who have started this planning with the best of intentions more than 13 years before. It is for them to coolly reflect over the implications of the Third Plan report and take courage in their hands to make even radical changes in the Plans as well as the composition of the Planning Commission itself if necessary and save the country from the economic catastrophe. I hope, Sir, wise counsels will prevail and nation's progress towards prosperity, peace and happiness will be secured.

श्री काशीनाथ पांडे (हाना) उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैंने कई समारोहों में डॉ० नाहिया
साहब की स्पर्शित सुनी है। इस में कोई
शक नहीं है कि वह एक विद्वान आदमी
हैं। उनके निये मेरे दिल में आदर है। लेकिन
उनकी स्पीच में मुझे कुछ ऐसा आभास
हुआ कि जैसा जिनकी में बहुत से ऐसे इंसान
होते हैं कि जिन के सारे पुरुषार्थ और जिन

[श्री काशीनाथ पांडे]

के सारे प्रयत्न जब असफल हो जाते हैं तो उनके सामने केवल निराशा और अंधकार को छोड़ कर कोई चीज नहीं रहती है, उसी तरह से उनके सामने भी इसके सिवाय और कोई चीज नहीं है। मैं उनके जैसा विद्वान नहीं हूँ। लेकिन सभी लोग इन देश के उन से यह आशा रखते हैं कि वे कुछ करें। यह ठीक है कि प्लान इंसान की बनाई हुई चीज है, फिर चाहे कितने ही इंसानों ने उसको मिल कर बनाया हो, जो इंसान की बनाई हुई चीज होती है, उसके अन्दर गलती का होना स्वाभाविक है। मैं इसको मानता हूँ। लेकिन जरूरत आज देश को यह है कि अगर हमारी गलती है तो बताया जाए कि किस तरीके से चलने से गलती होती है और कौन सा चलने का तरीका ठीक है, जिससे गलती न हो। डा० लोहिया साहब का एक मामला मैंने देखा है और सभी ने देखा होगा। उत्तर प्रदेश में हिन्दी आन्दोलन चलते हुए उन्होंने हिन्दी को लाने का कौन सा तरीका अख्तियार किया और अंग्रेजी को हटाने का कौन सा प्रयास किया, यह आप सब को विदित है। जितने भी माइलस्टोन थे और जिन पर अंग्रेजी में नम्बर लिखा हुआ था, उनको उन्होंने तारकाल से पतवा दिया। यह चीज इस बात का मयूत है कि किसी विद्वान आदमी के नामने जिस को अंग्रेजी में फ्रस्टेशन कहते हैं था गई हो और इस कदम था गई हो कि वह यह भी न बता सकता हो कि उसके आगे का क्या पग है, क्या उसका आगे का प्रोग्राम है, किस तरह से वह चलना चाहता है, तो मामला जरा विगड़ जाता है। मैं अधिक इस सम्बन्ध में और कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। अमूमन हम ने उनकी दो तीन स्पीचों में तीन आन और २७ करोड़ आदमियों की बात को सुना है। उनकी बात को हम मान लेते हैं। लेकिन वह यह भी तो बताते कि उन की आमदनी दो रुपया हो जाय जो हम भी चाहते हैं और यह कैसे हो सकता है। मैंने कोई ऐसी चीज जोकि

मुश्किल के तौर पर नहीं गई हो, उनकी स्पीच में नहीं पाई है।

16.43 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मुझाव दिये हैं।

श्री काशीनाथ पांडे : आप चुप रहिये।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : आप चुप रहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कैसे चुप रहें ? उनको मैंने बोलने के लिये कहा है और उनकी उजाजत दी है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : आप थोड़ा ध्यान दें। उन्होंने मुझाव दिये हैं और वह कहते हैं कि मुझाव ही नहीं दिये हैं। यदि कोई आंख मूंद कर चले तो क्या कहा जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उस तरफ न जायें।

श्री काशीनाथ पांडे : मैं आप की तरफ जा रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहाँ लोहिया साहब बैठे थे उस सीट की तरफ आप देख रहे हैं।

श्री काशीनाथ पांडे : मैं यह कह रहा था कि दुनिया में चाहे कोई भी काम आप करें, कुछ न कुछ फालोअर आपको मिल जायेंगे, कोई भी आप का विचार क्यों न हो, आपको फालोअर जरूर मिल जायेंगे। मैं एक बात कहता हूँ कि जो भी इंसान इस दुनिया में पैदा हुआ है, इस पृथ्वी पर पैदा हुआ है, उसे एक दिन मरना है चाहे वह कोठियों में रहता हो या मामूली शॉपड़ी में रहता हो, चाहे उसके पास कोई बहुत बड़ा महल हो, आसाइश के सब सामान हों और चाहे सड़क पर चलने वाला इंसान हो। अगर हम

यही विचार और यही प्रचार करते रहें कि हमें तो मर जाना है तो हमारे सामने खाली निराशा के और कुछ नहीं आ सकता है और इसका मतलब इसके सिवाय और कुछ नहीं हो सकता है कि दुनिया में कोई प्रगति ही न हो। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी विद्वान देश के हैं और जो अपने आपको लीडर कहते हैं और जिन का देश के लोग इज्जत की दृष्टि से देखते भी हैं, उन से आज देश के नागरिक यह आशा लगाये बैठे हैं कि वे देश के सामने एक आल्टरनेटिव, देश के सामने कोई एक ऐसा मुझाव रखें जिससे देश प्रगति कर सकता हो। इतना ही मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ अधिक नहीं।

दूसरी बात मैं एम्पलायमेंट के सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूँ। इस पर मैं खास तौर से राशनी डालना चाहता हूँ। प्लानिंग कमिशन ने इस के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसके लिये मैं उसका बड़ा भण्डार हूँ, बड़ा कृतज्ञ हूँ। कम से कम उन्होंने एक रूप रेखा तो हमारे सामने रखी है, फिर चाहे उस में दोष ही क्यों न हों, चाहे हमारी असफलतायें ही क्यों न दिखा दी गई हों। कम से कम उनकी हिम्मत तो हुई है हाउस के सामने एक चीज रखने की। प्रजातन्त्र के अन्दर उन से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे तमाम बातें चाहे वे अच्छी हों या हमारी समाज में कुछ बुरे तरीके से हुई हों, अप्रिय हों, हिम्मत करके हमारे सामने रखें। मैं समझता हूँ कि मौलिक तरीके से चलती प्लानिंग कमिशन करता है। मैंने किताबों को पढ़ कर देखा है और उन में कहा गया है कि हम ने यह इंडस्ट्री लगा दी है, यह सुधार कर दिया है, एग्रिकल्चरल फील्ड में इतनी प्रोजेक्ट्स शुरू कर दी है और इन सब से इतने एम्पलायमेंट के अवसर पैदा हो सकते हैं और फिर उसके बाद जब रिपोर्ट पेश की जाती है तो कह दिया जाता है कि जितने टारगेट फिक्स किये गये थे, वे पूरे नहीं हुए वे कम रह गए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी देश को आग बढ़ना हो या

उसको बरखाद होना हो तो उसको परखने का एक ही आसार हुआ करता है कि उस देश में बेकारी कितनी है। हमारे देश में बेकारी की समस्या बहुत गम्भीर है और मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरह से प्लानिंग हो रहा है और जिस तरह से बेकारी की समस्या को हम बहुत सीधे तौर से ले रहे हैं, उससे हम कोई ज्यादा आशावादी नहीं हो सकते हैं। दरअसल बेकारी के सम्बन्ध में प्लानिंग यह होना चाहिये कि आपको रूप-रेखा मालूम हो जाए कि हमारे यहां बेकार कितने हैं और कितने भविष्य में बेकार आदमी बढ़ सकते हैं और फिर हम लोग तय कर लें कि प्रति वर्ष इतने आदमियों को काम देना है। अगर इस दृष्टिकोण से हम काम करेंगे तब तो हम बेकारी की समस्या को हल कर सकेंगे और अगर योज इकट्ठे करेंगे और हम दिखाने का प्रयत्न करते रहेंगे कि हमने इतने अवसर पैदा कर दिये हैं लेकिन उतने आदमियों को हम काम नहीं दे सके क्योंकि प्लानिंग में या प्लान में यह खराबी हो गई, वह खराबी हो गई है तो इससे बेकारी की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकेगी। एक अंग्रेजी कहावत है कि घोड़े के पैर के अनुसार नाल ठीक हो सकता है। हमको घोड़े के पैर के अनुसार नाल ढूँढना चाहिये न कि नाल के अनुसार घोड़े को ढूँढना चाहिए। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बेकारी के सम्बन्ध में हमारी एक निश्चित नीति होनी चाहिए और एक खास प्रोग्राम होना चाहिए क्योंकि हमारे देश में बेकारी बढ़ रही है।

जो आंकड़े बेकारी के सम्बन्ध में दिये जाते हैं वे पूरे नहीं हैं। हम इन आंकड़ों के लिए एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंजों पर निर्भर करते हैं लेकिन उनमें शहरों के लोग ही अपने को रजिस्टर करवाते हैं जो कि आसानी से ऐसा कर सकते हैं। लेकिन गांवों के लोग

[श्री काशीनाथ पांडे]

इतनी दूर से सफर करके यहां तक नहीं आ पाते और अपने को रजिस्टर नहीं करा पाते। इसलिए उनके आंकड़े मुहैया नहीं हो पाते और इस तरह पूरी समस्या हमारे सामने नहीं आती। और जब तक आपको पूरी समस्या नहीं मालूम होगी उस समय तक उसका समाधान कैसे हो सकेगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके लिए कोई मैनिनरी कायम की जाये जो इस सारी समस्या को हमारे सामने उपस्थित करे।

एक चीज मैं कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। जो इस बारे में श्री हनुमंतैया जी ने कहा है उससे मैं सहमत हूं। जब यह विभाग कायम किया गया तो इससे बड़ी आशाएं की जाती थीं और हम बड़े गर्व के साथ कहते हैं कि हम ने सारे देश में कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट प्लाक फैला दिये हैं। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इससे क्या काम हुआ। इन से हमारी खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में क्या प्रगति हुई? खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने का एक तरीका तो यह हो सकता है कि सरकारी सारी जमीन खुद ले ले और अगर ऐसा नहीं करती है तो किसानों को व्यक्तिगत रूप से सुविधायें दे जिससे उत्पादन बढ़ सके।

मैं पूछता हूं कि जो आपने कोआपरेटिव फार्म बनाए हैं उन से कितना प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा। यह कह देना कि हमने इतने कम्पोस्ट के गड्डे खांदे, इतना खाद दिया और यह किया वह किया, इससे काम नहीं चल सकता। हम देखते हैं कि सन् १९६०-६१ में चीनी का उत्पादन २७.२ लाख टन हुआ था और इस कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट के रहते आज इस देश में २१.६ लाख टन चीनी पैदा हो रही है। तो कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट के रहते यह हमारी तरक्की हुई है।

जहां तक कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग का बाल है, हमारे विरोधियों की तरफ से यह

प्रचार किया जाता है—इलेक्शन के समय मैंने यह प्रचार देखा था—कि सहकारी खेती का मतलब है सरकारी खेती और लोगों में यह भ्रम पैदा किया गया कि सहकारी खेती का नतीजा यह निकलेगा कि सरकार सारी जमीन ले लेगी।

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : सही बात है।

श्री काशीनाथ पांडे : आप जैसे लोग ऐसा सोचते हैं।

लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप देखें कि कंज्यूमर्स कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं, इन्होंने कौन सा धन ले लिया व्यापारियों का। मैं मानता हूं कि सोसाइटीज में दोष हो सकते हैं, लेकिन इनमें तमाम शेयर होल्डर हैं, उनकी ये सोसाइटीज हैं, वही इनके मालिक हैं। ये सोसाइटीयां सारे देश की नहीं हो गयीं। यही चीज कोआपरेटिव खेती के बारे में है। जो उन सोसाइटीज के सदस्य होंगे वही उन जमीन के मालिक होंगे और वह जमीन उनके ही कंट्रोल में रहेगी। लेकिन लोगों में यह भ्रम पैदा कर दिया गया है कि सरकार उस जमीन को ले लेगी।

यह बात साफ है कि जब तक रिमान गरीब हैं और उनके पास छोटी छोटी जमीनें हैं तब तक सरकार भी उनको सहायता न दे सकेगी और अगर देगी तो उसका पूरा फल नहीं निकल सकेगा। इसलिए कोआपरेटिव खेती बहुत जरूरी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट विभाग ने कोआपरेटिव खेती के मामले में क्या प्रगति की है। केवल यह कह देना कि इतनी सोसाइटीयां बन गई हैं काफी नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि तुलनात्मक आंकड़े हमारे सामने आये कि इस जोन में इतनी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनीं, और उनके पहले इतनी पैदावार होती थी और आज

कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बन जाने के बाद इतनी पैदावार बढ़ गयी है। अगर यह चीज लोगों के सामने आये तब तो लोगों का इन पर विश्वास हो सकता है और किसान उनमें शामिल हो सकता है। लोगों को कोआपरेटिव्स की तरफ लाने के लिए जगह-जगह डिमांस्ट्रेशन फार्म कायम करने चाहिए। किसानों की जमीन उनके ही पास रहने दी जाए और उनको सुविधाएं दी जाएं और उनका उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाय जिससे लोगों को मालूम हो कि कैसे उत्पादन बढ़ता है। जब ऐसा किया जाएगा तो इसका असर लोगों पर होगा और तब कोआपरेटिव खेती हो सकेगी। लेकिन अगर आप केवल यह समझ कर बैठ जाएं कि विरोधी प्रचार करते हैं इसलिए हम इस काम को आगे नहीं बढ़ाएंगे, तो यह तो हास्यास्पद होगा।

मैं दूसरी चीज इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। आप इंडस्ट्रीज तो लगाते चले जाते हैं लेकिन मजदूरों के लिए घर नहीं बनाते। जब से सरकार ने घर बनाने का काम अपने हाथ में ले लिया है तब से मालिक लोग यह समझने लगे हैं कि यह तो सरकार का काम है। इसलिए सरकार को मजदूरों के लिए मकान बनाना भी साथ-साथ जरूरी है। अगर मजदूरों को अपने ऊपर छोड़ दिया जाए कि वे अपने लिए मकान का प्रवन्ध करें तो जिस मकान का सरकार १३ रुपया लेती है उसका प्राइवेट आदमी उनसे ३० रुपया लेगा और इस तरह मजदूर के ऊपर किराए का इतना बोझ पड़ेगा। जब तक सरकार यह प्रोग्राम नहीं बनाएगी कि उसे हर साल इतने क्वार्टर बनाने हैं तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती। जब तक सरकार यह नहीं करेगी तब तक मजदूरों पर आर्थिक बोझ बढ़ता रहेगा और उनकी पर कैपिटल आमदनी नहीं बढ़ सकेगी।

एक बात मैं अनएम्प्लायमेंट के बारे में और कह देना चाहता हूं। सन १९५० में जब जरमनी आदि देशों की आर्थिक अवस्था

बहुत खराब थी उस समय भी वहां बेकार लोगों के लिए एक अनएम्प्लायमेंट फंड था जिसके जरिए से बहुत से बेकारों को सहायता मिलती थी। लेकिन यह बेकारों को अपने भरोसे छोड़ दिया गया है। बहुत से लोग इंडस्ट्रीज में से बेकार हो कर निकल रहे हैं। मेरा मुझाव है कि जिस तरह एम्प्लायमेंट स्टेट इंडियांस स्कीम है, उसी तरह से बेकारों के लिए एक फंड कायम किया जाना चाहिए, जिसमें जो मजदूर एम्प्लायड हैं वे भी कुछ पैसा दें, एम्प्लायर भी कुछ दें और कुछ स्टेट भी दे जिससे बेकारों को सहायता मिल सके। और आपको अगर किसी योजना के लिये आदमियों की जरूरत हो तो इन लोगों को आसानी से समें लगाया जा सकता है। इससे बेकारों की समस्या कुछ हद तक हल हो सकती है।

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जो राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ी है उसका प्रभाव सब प्रदेशों में बराबर नहीं पड़ा है। हम मुनते हैं कि ३० फी सदी राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ी है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में पर कैपिटल इनकम नहीं बढ़ी। इसका कारण क्या है। उन जगहों को पर कैपिटल आय नहीं बढ़ी है जो कि खेती की पैदावार पर ही निर्भर करते हैं। इन प्रदेशों में जब तक सिंचाई की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं होती और नहरों और ट्यूब वैल्स द्वारा समुचित सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं होती तब तक इन प्रदेशों के लोगों की पर कैपिटल आय नहीं बढ़ सकती है जैसे कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की अवस्था है। आपने इन प्रदेशों में हवी इंडस्ट्री लगायी हैं लेकिन इसमें तुलनात्मक रूप से कम आदमियों को काम मिला है। आप देखें कि पहले जो उद्योग लगाये गये थे उनमें कितना रुपया लगा था और उनमें कितने आदमियों को काम मिला था। टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में १० या १२ लाख आदमी काम करते हैं। लेकिन जो आपने कई सौ करोड़ रुपया लग कर हवी इंडस्ट्रीज कायम की हैं उनमें कम

[श्री काश: नाथ पांडे]

आदमियों को काम मिल पाया है। हमारा खयाल है कि अगर स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज लगायी जाएं तो ज्यादा लोगों को काम मिल सकता है। पंजाब में छोटे उद्योग लगाए गये और वहां के लोगों की पर कैपिटल इनकम बढ़ी है। लेकिन आपने उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में बड़े उद्योग लगाए जिनमें कम लोगों का काम मिला और पर कैपिटल इनकम नहीं बढ़ी।

इसके अलावा जहां जहां सरकार ने उद्योग लगाए वहां लोगों का बड़ा विरोध हुआ। सरकार को उन उद्योगों के लिए जमीन लेने में बड़ी कठिनाई हुई क्योंकि लोगों ने समझा कि जमीन हमारे हाथ से गयी और हमको कोई लाभ इस उद्योग से नहीं होगा। अगर आप लोगों को विश्वास दिला दें कि उनको जहां तक हो सकेगा उन उद्योगों में खयाल जाएगा तो उनका विरोध कम हो सकता है। इसलिए मेरा मुताबक है कि टेक्निकल लोगों को तो आप ऐसे उद्योगों के लिए बाहर से लावें, लेकिन और जगहों पर जहां तक हो सके उसी एरिया के लोगों को रखें। इससे उस एरिया के लोगों के दिल में उस काम के प्रति जोश पैदा होगा।

17 hrs.

एक दूसरी चीज मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं। यह ब्लाक डेवलपमेंट जो है, इन को लेकर अभी तक काफ़ी चर्चा होती है और यह एक बड़ी भारी चर्चा का विषय है कि इन ब्लाक्स में क्या काम होता है। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि इस के लिए भी एक इन-क्वारी कमेटी बिठानी पड़ेगी। कि देश में इन डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स ने क्या काम किया। मैं आप को सही बात बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जो आप ग्रनइम्प्लायेड अर्थात् वेकअर आदमियों के आंकड़े इम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज से लेते हैं, उस के बदले अगर इन ब्लाक्स के जिम्मे यह काम कर दिया जाय कि वे बेकारों की संख्या

बतायें तो यह अच्छा काम होगा। इन के जिम्मे यह काम भी दिया जाय कि सरकार से मिल कर स्थानीय लोगों को कुछ सहायता या कुछ रोज़ी दी जा सकती है तो उस बारे में वे सरकार को सुझावें। इस तरह से इन को कुछ ठोस काम दिया जाय। कम से कम एक ठोस काम तो यह ब्लाक्स करें। वस मुझे इतना ही कहना है।

17.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—contd.

LATHI CHARGE ON TIBBIA COLLEGE STUDENTS

Mr. Speaker: The discussion on the Mid-term Appraisal of the Third Five Year Plan will continue tomorrow. Now, does the hon Home Minister want to make any supplementary statement?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir, you had directed that the terms of reference of the Commission of Enquiry may be placed before the House.

An hon. Member: He is not audible.

Shri Nanda: A question was asked by hon. Members of the House as to what the terms of reference are. I have got before me the notification and I shall inform hon. Members what the terms of reference are. It reads:

The Central Government hereby appoints a Commission of Enquiry consisting of Shri P. P. R. Sawhny, District and Sessions Judge at Delhi to enquire into and report before the 1st of February 1964 . . ."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Heshan-gabad): What is the date?

Shri Nanda: 1st of February 1964.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Why not have April?

Shri Nanda: "(a) the circumstances relating to the removal of two students of the Tibbia College, Delhi, who were on hunger strike from the Tibbia College premises to the Tihar Central Jail Hospital on December 6, 1963;

(b) the subsequent events which occurred in front of the Original Road Police Station, Delhi, on December 6, 1963, in the course of which some students of the Tibbia College and some members of the Delhi Police Force and others are reported to have sustained injuries; and

(c) the amount of force employed by the police in relation to (a) and (b) above and whether it was in excess of the requirements of the situation"

That is the notification.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : श्री नन्दा ने अभी जो अंग्रेजी में पढ़ कर सुनाया उस का अगर वह हिन्दी में कुछ खुलासा कर दें तो अच्छा होगा ।

श्री नन्दा : इस में यह कहा गया है कि यह जो कमीशन और इनक्वायरी सुकरर की जाती है उस को इन बातों की जांच करनी है । एक तो यह कि दो विद्यार्थी किन हालात में वहाँ से उठा कर ले जाये गये जोकि हंगर स्ट्राइक यानी भूख हड़ताल कर रहे थे । दूसरी बात यह है कि उस के बाद जो भी वाक्यात हुए, पुलिस स्टेशन के सामने और जिस के दरमियान कुछ विद्यार्थियों को चोट लगी और कुछ पुलिस फोर्स वालों को चोट लगी या और लोगों को भी चोट लगी है तो उस के सम्बन्ध में वह जांच करें । तीसरी बात यह है कि जो भी फोर्स इस्तेमाल की गई क्या वह ज़रूरत से ज्यादा थी, इसके बारे में पूरी जांच की जाये ।

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): What about the lathi charge in the Tibbia College?

श्री बागड़ी : यह तो थाने का उन्होंने जिक्र किया है । लेकिन पुलिस वालों ने लड़कों को जो तिबिया कॉलेज में पीटा उसका तो जिक्र नहीं है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सारी चीजें आ जाती हैं ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अभी टर्मस ऑफ रफ्रेस जो बताये गये वह इसलिए बताये गये हैं कि लाठी चार्ज और लाठी चार्ज के दाद जो वाक्यात हुए हैं . . (इंटरप्शंस)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे अफसोस है कि इस तरह से सब लोग बोलने लगते हैं । मैं चाहूँगा कि जो सवाल करने वाले मेम्बर साहबान हैं उन को अपने सवाल करने दें । जिन्होंने भी नाम दिये हैं उन सब की धीरे धीरे बारी आ जायेगी ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : जो भी वाक्यात लड़कों के ले जाने के बाद हुए हैं उन पर जांच पड़ताल हो रही है । कॉर्रिग एटेशन जो शुक्रवार के दिन दिया गया था उस में इस घटना का भी उल्लेख किया गया था कि कोई एक ऐसी वजह थी जिसकी कि वजह से हड़ताल वहाँ चल रही थी । मैं माननीय मंत्री से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जांच तो लड़कों को ले जाने के बाद जो वाक्यात हुए, उनकी हांगी लेकिन उससे पहले की जो घटना थी जिससे कि यह परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हुई उस के बारे में दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हेल्थ मिनिस्टरी और एजुकेशन मिनिस्टरी आब्रिज कोई इस दिल्ली शहर में जिम्मेदार है जाँकि इस की जांच करे

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ए० में वह आ जाता है जाँकि सरकमस्टान्सेज रिलेटिंग टु दी रिमूवल ऑफ़ दी स्टूडेंट्स के बारे में है । वह क्यों भूख हड़ताल पर थे वह सब उस ए० में आ जाता है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि भूख हड़ताल शुरू हुई है उस के पहले हड़ताल की बात थी। सारे दरवाजे उन्होंने इसाफ़ के लिए खटखटाये। चूंकि वह बंद मिले तब उन्होंने वह भूख हड़ताल शुरू की। इसलिए मेरा तो सवाल सिर्फ यह है कि पहले की जो घटनाएं हैं जिन की कि वजह से हड़ताल हुई थी क्या उस की भी जांच करने के लिए हेल्थ मिनिस्टरी या होम मिनिस्टरी कार्यवाही करेगी ?

श्री नन्दा : मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि जहां तक इस इनक्वायरी का सम्बन्ध है वह तो एक खास मर्यादा है उस की। उनका जो दूसरा सवाल है उस के बारे में मैं ने पहले ही बतला दिया था कि लड़कों की जो शिकायतें थीं, जो उनकी तकलीफें थीं उन के बारे में बातचीत हो रही है और कल फिर मैं, उन के प्रेसीडेंट और मेयर साहब सब मिल कर बातचीत करने वाले हैं और जा भी किया जा सकता है वह उनके लिए जल्द से जल्द किया जायेगा

Shri Daji (Indore): Is the Government aware that apart from these three incidents covered by the terms of reference, there have been allegations by responsible people that the students who were arrested and detained in the police station were beaten up inside the police station, resulting even in fractures and no term of reference would be adequate enough to cover this particular fact? What does the Government propose to do about this allegation made by responsible people?

Shri Nanda: I think part (b) covers the "subsequent events".

Mr. Speaker: Shri Daji was saying that some students were beaten inside the police station by the police.

Shri Daji: Yes, later on.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether something would be done to make an enquiry about those incidents also.

Shri Nanda: If the allegations are mentioned, certainly they will be looked into.

Shri Daji: What about the terms of reference? My respectful submission is that the statement by the Home Minister will not entitle the Commission of Enquiry to go beyond the terms of reference. It cannot go beyond the three terms mentioned in the notification.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): My submission is that the term "amount of force employed by the police in relation to (a) and (b) above" has a wider import. It means "in relation to the subsequent incidents which occurred". As you all know, the term "in relation" has a wider meaning.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Jashvant Mehta is not present. Shrimati Vimla Devi.

Shrimati Vimla Devi (Eluru): How many girls and boys were injured? Is it a fact that the girls were beaten up by the police? If so, may I know why men police and not women police were used to deal with the situation?

Shri Nanda: So far as the injuries are concerned, I have before me a report from the Medical Superintendent of the Irwin Hospital. It was arranged at my instance that the best doctor should go there, see what had happened, what the injuries were and give such help as might be needed. This was done by doctors.... (Interruptions). As far as injuries are concerned....

An hon. Member: That was not the question.

Shri Nanda: I am giving fuller information. Because, the report contains all the facts—and I am prepared to lay it on the Table of the House—about the persons injured, what were the injuries, the number of girls injured etc.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: Sir, my question was . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

The first question is about the number of persons injured. The second one is whether the lady constables were there—the girls were lathi-charged, of course, according to the allegations and some injuries have been received by them. Why were the males in-charge of doing that also? Why was not female police also employed there?

Shri Nanda: There were 50 students admitted. Of them, 11 were girls.

Mr. Speaker: Now the second part of the question is whether female constables were also there.

Shri Nanda: As far as I am aware, it was not so.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): The only question I wish to ask is whether Government had the knowledge of this hunger strike because of the students' unrest in Tibia College and whether the question of ill-management and also the question of affiliation was pending at least one year before this incident that has taken place. What steps Government took to see to it that a situation which is reported today by the Home Minister could not have arisen.

Shri Nanda: Such situations might arise in spite of the best possible efforts and steps that might be taken. And I have had discussions with the students—I was with them for 2½ hours—and the Mayor was there and others were also there and I learnt from them that they were considering this matter, discussing this matter and they were in correspondence with the other authorities, with the University and all that and they met the Vice Chancellor, they met the Health Minister and, therefore, continuous action was being taken on this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Chief Commissioner was never.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would not allow these interruptions again and again. When the hon. Member has put the question, he should allow others to put questions.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या यह सही है कि माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय पहले पीटने वाले अफसरान के यहां मिजाज-पुर्सी के लिए गये और पीटी हुई बच्चियों की फरियाद सुनने के लिए बाद में पहुंचे ?

श्री नन्दा : यह बिल्कुल ग़लत बात है । जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, जैसे ही मुझे ख़बर मिली, मैं वहां गया, तिब्बिया कालेज में, हॉस्पिटल में । एक एक बच्चे-बच्चों से मिला, देखा, बात की और डाक्टरों से पूछा । उस के बाद सारे स्टुडेंट्स की मीटिंग की । उन के पास घंटा डेढ़ घंटा बैठा और उस के बाद कमेटी मुकर्रर की, जो कि मुझ से आ कर बात करे कि क्या क्या करना चाहिए । जहां तक पुलिस वालों की बात है, दूसरे दिन मैं गया और वहां मैं ने देखा कि सुपरिन्टेंडेंट आफ पुलिस को बड़ी चोट लगी है और वह बोल नहीं सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बर साहबान को भी चाहिए कि वे वाक्ये की सही ख़बर ले लें और फिर एलीगेशन लगायें ।

Shri Swell (Assam-Autonomous District): The Home Minister in making the statement this morning obviously did not refer to the many things that were alleged to have happened under the plea that these would be subject matters of the inquiry. It would appear that the police had gone berserk not only in beating up women besides men, but they also went and beat up....

Mr. Speaker: He should now come to the question.

Shri Swell : ...the pressman. Even when the pressman was identified, they took him inside the police station and beat him. May I know

[Shri Swell]

if the inquiry would also be made into this alleged beating of a pressman.

Shri Nanda: In the first place, I have been trying to avoid mentioning incidents one side or the other. I have got the report from the District Magistrate and I have got before me the press-note issued in which some of those things have been stated already. Regarding the question of somebody else who had been hurt or something had been done to him, the terms of reference cover that also.

Shri Warior (Trichur): May I know how many students are still in the hospital—not released—and how many persons were prosecuted by the police?

Shri Nanda: My latest information is that most of the students are still there in the hospital.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): May I know whether the girl students who were injured are still in the hospital?

Shri Nanda: So far as girl students are concerned, even when I went there, about three of them were present. The rest had already left.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kapur Singh.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय यह गलत-बयानी कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मेरा इस से ताल्लुक नहीं है कि मैं इस वक्त यह बहस छोड़ दूँ। वह कहते हैं कि हम ने इतना किया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: मैं ने भी अपनी आँखों से देखा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं माननीय सदस्य से तो यह सवाल नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि वह अपनी इन्कारमेशन दें।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I ask whether the Government approve that the police may lathi charge by

way of minimum necessary use of force to control unarmed girl students and, if not, whether the Government propose to take action against those responsible, suspending them forthwith pending inquiry?

Shri Nanda: I have explained it in the morning. There is no question of suspending any police officer. It is prejudging the situation. We need this police to protect the citizens. We cannot demoralise them we must first determine if there is anything wrong with them.

Shri Kapur Singh: My first part of the question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: The first part cannot be answered unless the report is received whether the force used was really excessive.... (Interruptions).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह गलत तर्क है कि पुलिस वाले तो गलती करते रहे और उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करने के बजाये मंत्री महोदय उन की रक्षा करते रहे।

Shri Kapur Singh: My question does not relate to the facts of the situation. My question relates to the administrative principle: Whether the Government approve of this administrative principle that lathi-charge may be made to control unarmed girl students. That has nothing to do with the inquiry.

Shri Nanda: We do not approve of any lathi-charge anywhere unless it is forced on the police or somebody.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Since this incident has happened at the Original Road Police Station when the students attacked violently on the police staff, I would like to know whether the police used minimum lathi-charge in self-defence, and if that is so, whether the medical certificates could be produced showing the injuries that have been received by both the students and the police.

[Shri P. R. Patel]

within the premises of the Tibbia college. Does it include that?

Shri Nanda: Yes, it does include. And may I give the information about the number of cases? In all, 50 students supposed to have been injured were examined. There was no obvious evidence of any injury on the person of 17 students, though they complained of pain and tenderness in various parts of their bodies. Some 32 students showed evidence of simple injuries in the way of contusions and abrasions. Only one student had grievous injury by way of fracture of the left fore-arm.

श्री बड़े : जिस वक्त यह घटना हुई उस वक्त गर्ल स्टूडेंट्स को भी उन कांस्टेबल ने उठा कर जैसे मिमेंट के थैले डालते हैं, उस तरह से डाल दिया था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह चीज इनवॉयरी में आयेगी ।

श्री शशिरंजन (पपरी) : मुबह अपने बयान में मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि दो लड़के भूख हड़ताल कर रहे थे और उन की हालत खराब हुई और पुलिस को आदेश दिया गया कि उन को उठा कर ले जाया जाय । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने पुलिस-मैन गए दो भूख हड़तालियों को लाने के लिए और लाठी चार्ज करने के पहले क्या पुलिस ने कोई वार्निंग दी, टीयर गैस इस्तेमाल की ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले पार्ट का ही सिर्फ जवाब दिया जाये ।

श्री शशिरंजन : सब लोगों को दो दो सवाल का जवाब दिया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का जो दूसरा सवाल है वह नहीं हो सकता है । कमिशन आफ इनवॉयरी उस को देखेगा ।

श्री बागड़ी : टीयर गैस का इस्तेमाल किया गया या नहीं किया गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कितनी पुलिस गई, यह इन्फार्मेशन है तो बता दी जाये ।

Shri Nanda: The information with me is that there were about 50 persons.

श्री बागड़ी : तिब्बिया कालेज का गांधी जी ने उद्घाटन किया था । यह कोई ऐसी सोसाइटी नहीं है जिस की कोई इन्तजामिया वाडी न हो, उस का प्रिंसिपल भी है, मैनेजर भी है । धर मंत्री के कथन के मुताबिक भूख हड़तालियों की हालत नाजुक थी । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस के अहाते के अन्दर से भूख हड़तालियों को हटाने की बाबत किसी मैनेजर ने या प्रिंसिपल ने सरकारी अधिकारियों को या पुलिस को या किसी मैजिस्ट्रेट को या गृह मंत्री को कहा था कि हालत खराब है, और पुलिस आ कर देख लें ? जैसा मैं वहाँ जा कर देख कर आया हूँ । ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं की गई थी और मुझे इत्तिला भी यही मिली है । फिर जब पुलिस वहाँ पर गैर कानूनी तौर पर गई है और वहाँ जा कर उस ने एक मुजरिमाना गिरोह

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कमेंट न करें । सवाल पूछिये । आप कैसे यह फैसला कर लेते हैं कि मुजरिमाना तौर पर

श्री बागड़ी : इस तरह से कि सरकार के कानून के तहत उन को अश्रुधार है लाठी चार्ज करने का

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल करना चाहते हैं या .

श्री बागड़ी : वरना एक जरायम पेशा सा गिरोह . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात नहीं कही .

श्री बागड़ी : मैं मोटी अवल का आदमी हूँ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी मुश्किल यह है कि आप मोटी श्रवण के आदमी नहीं हैं, बहुत बारीक श्रवण के आदमी हैं और काफी मुझे आप को समझने में मुश्किल आ जाती है। जितना सवाल इस में आ सकता है मैं उतनी ही की इजाजत दे सकता हूँ। बाकी यहां स्टेटमेंट करने की जरूरत नहीं है। जो सवाल आप ने किया है, उतने हिस्से की ही मैं इजाजत दे सकता हूँ कि आया प्रिन्सिपल या और जो अधिकारी कालेज के थे, उन्होंने कोई शिकायत की थी कि वहां दो लड़कों की हालत नाजुक है।

श्री बागड़ी : उस के अन्दर एक अंग बीच में रह गया

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही अंग रहने दीजिये। इस का ही जवाब दे दिया जाय।

श्री बागड़ी : भाग (ख) के बारे में मैं कहता हूँ। मैं मोके पर खुद गया हूँ और मैं ने देखा है कि तेरह लड़कियां वहां पर दाखिल हैं और जब मंत्री महोदय उस से मुनकिर हो गए हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप गए हैं तो वे भी गए होंगे। दोनों सच्चे हो सकते हैं। जब आप गए होंगे तो वे भी गए होंगे।

श्री बागड़ी : उस वक़्त नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एक वक़्त गए और वह दूसरे वक़्त गए हों।

श्री नन्दा : लड़कियों की जो बात है, मुझे यह इन्फ़ॉर्मेशन दी गई है कि कुछ लड़कियां वहां से चली गई हैं, एग्जैट नम्बर इस वक़्त मुझे याद नहीं है। अब सवाल यह है कि किस के कहने से यह सब कुछ हुआ। मैं ने इस को जानने की कोशिश की है। पुलिस ने खुद-ब-खुद अपनी मर्जी से कुछ नहीं किया। चीफ कमिशनर के आर्डर से हुआ है और उन्होंने ने सब बातों को देखा और यह किया।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इसी प्रश्न के बारे में एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। प्रश्न कुछ

किया जाये और जवाब कुछ और दे दिया जाये तो कैसे काम चलेगा। मैं निवेदन करूंगा

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया है

श्री रामसेवक यादव : एक सैकिड में मेरी बात सुन लीजिये। कालेज के किसी अधिकारी ने पुलिस को बुलाया था कमिशनर ने ? सवाल यह था कि कालेज के किसी अधिकारी ने मंगाई और कोई इत्तिला दी या कमिशनर के कहने पर चली गई

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इतनी जिद्द करके इतना बोले और मेरे कहने की परवाह नहीं की। उन्होंने कहा है कि पुलिस खुद-ब-खुद गई। अब आपका जवाब आ जाता है या नहीं आ जाता है।

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा (कोटा) : जिस अफसर के आर्डर से यह लाठी चार्ज हुआ उस अफसर को क्या इतना अधिकार था कि वह लाठी चार्ज का आर्डर दे सके और अब जो इन्क्वारी बिठाई जा रही है, तो क्या उस अफसर को सस्पेंड कर दिया गया है या करने का विचार है या उसको रखा जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब आ गया है कि उसको मुप्रतिल नहीं किया जा रहा है और यह देखना है कि उसको अधिकार था या नहीं था। यह कमिशन आफ इन्क्वायरी देखेगा।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजौर) : मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से एक बात यह पूछना चाहता हूँ। क्या इस सरकार की जो सारे देश का शासन चलाती है आदत हो गई है कि जब कोई प्रश्न इतना बिगड़ जाए, कि पुलिस में और विद्यार्थियों में हाथापाई हो, सर फुटें लाठियां चले, पत्थर फेंकें जायें उसके बाद उस पर कोई कार्यवाही

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

तब बाद में की जाए ? आपके पास कई महीने पहले यह विद्यार्थी आये थे और हेल्थ मिनिस्टर के पास भी गए थे। वजाय इसके कि आप हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री की जांच करते कि क्यों इतनी लापरवाही के साथ अब तक वह इस प्रश्न को टालती रही? आप दूसरों की जांच क्यों करते हैं ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री जी क्या कहा है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : जहाँ तक मुझे याद है मेरे पास कोई इस सिलसिले में आया नहीं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : विद्यार्थी आपके पास आए थे।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : याद आये हों, बहुत से मुझ से मिलते हैं। आप गौर फरमाये इस सवाल पर कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ यह कलेज एफिलियेट हों। यह निहायत पेचीदा सवाल है, निहायत मुश्किल सवाल है। उसकी सारी पड़ोई दूसरी किस्म की है। उस में सवाल है कि क्या पढ़ाया जाये। मार्टन मैडीसन या शुद्ध आयुर्वेद या शुद्ध यूनाती। तरह तरह के सवाल इस में उठते हैं दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी को इजाजत देना है, उनको मंजूर करना है, उनको तय करना है कि अगर लिया जाए तो कैसी पढ़ाई हो। एक बड़ी बहस हो रही है आजकल कि खाली शुद्ध आयुर्वेद सिखाया जाए या कुछ मार्टन मैडीसन। यह पेचीदा बात है और उस सवाल से ज्यादा बड़ी बात है। एक दम से बिना उन बातों को तय किए हुए तो यह नहीं हो सकता है। काफी मुश्किल बात है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : प्रधान मंत्री जी को उन्होंने ज्ञापन भी दिया था।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या यह सही है कि पिछले पांच छः वर्षों से कलेज की मान्यता

यूनिवर्सिटी से सम्बद्धता और साथ ही साथ वहाँ की जो प्रबन्धक समिति है और वहाँ के जो प्रधानाचार्य हैं, उनके खिलाफ घाटा-चार के आरोप विद्यार्थियों की ओर से लगाये गये हैं ? जैसा आपने स्वीकार किया आज सुबह कि ऐसे आरोप लगाये गये, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले पांच सालों से जब यह चीज चली आ रही है तब क्यों इस पर बहुत पहले कार्रवाई नहीं की गई और प्रधानाचार्य के खिलाफ कौन से आरोप थे ?

श्री नन्दा : यह सवाल दूसरी तरफ चला जाता है। लेकिन फिर भी मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि मैं मेयर साहब से भी मिला था और उन्होंने कहा कि इन बातों पर गौर होता रहा है और एकजून भी लिया जाता रहा है। लेकिन कोई चीज हुई या नहीं, इस वकत मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: The House will now stand adjourned....

श्री बागड़ी : डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया का नाम.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठहरीये, अगर मैंने गलती की है। इनका नाम मुझे कहीं नजर नहीं आया।

श्री बागड़ी : यादव साहब के साथ था.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास तो नहीं आया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर इजाजत दें तो।

Mr. Speaker: The House will now stand adjourned and meet again at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

17.29 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 10, 1963/Agrahayana 19, 1885 (Saka).

[Monday, December, 9, 1963/Agrahayana 18, 1885 (Saka)]

COLUMNS			COLUMNS		
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		
S.Q.	Subject	3563—99	U.S.Q.	Subject	
No.			No.		
444	Indians in Ceylon . . .	3563—67	1269	Quarters for H. A. L. employees . . .	3614
445	Directorate of Military Intelligence . . .	3567—75	1270	Bharat Electronics Ltd . . .	3614-15
446	Jute Wage Board . . .	3575—78	1271	S. Cs. and S. Ts. registered in Orissa Employment Exchanges . . .	3615
447	Warships . . .	3578—80	1272	Workers' Education Centres in Orissa . . .	3615-16
450	Air crash near Agra . . .	3580—85	1273	Film on removal of untouchability . . .	3616
451	War service concessions . . .	3585—88	1274	Jeejeebhoy Committee on Employees of Major Ports . . .	3616-17
452	Shaktiman trucks . . .	3588—93	1275	Unregistered Dock Workers' Scheme . . .	3617-18
453	Hindustan Aircraft Ltd . . .	3593-94	1276	Labour Welfare Officers in Madras Textile Mills . . .	3618
454	Survey of border areas of U.P. and Punjab . . .	3594—99	1277	State Engineering Works, Gwalior . . .	3618
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			1278	Educated unemployed in Madras . . .	3619
S.Q.		3600—52	1279	Planning Commission Officials' visits abroad . . .	3619-20
No.			1280	Tibetan refugees . . .	3620
448	Bull-dozers from U.S.A. . . .	3600	1281	Release of Sheikh Abdullah . . .	3620-21
449	Advertisement hoardings in New Delhi . . .	3601	1282	Naga hostiles . . .	3621
455	Development of under-developed regions . . .	3601-02	1283	Office of Controller General of Defence Production . . .	3621-22
456	Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal . . .	3602-03	1284	Ex-servicemen in NEFA . . .	3622-23
457	Conference on labour relations in public undertakings . . .	3603	1285	U. K. Comets for China . . .	3623
458	Coal mines in Bihar . . .	3603-04	1286	Mangla Dam . . .	3623-24
459	Sino-Indian border dispute . . .	3604-05	1287	Foreigners in Himalayan expedition . . .	3624
460	Industrial Disputes Act . . .	3605	1288	Accidents in coal and iron ore mines . . .	3624-25
461	Educational system in Goa . . .	3605-06	1289	Plan outlay in Rajasthan . . .	3625
462	Persons of Indian origin in Ceylon . . .	3606	1290	Indians in South Africa . . .	3626
463	Employees' State Insurance Scheme . . .	3606-07	1291	Bharat Sewak Samaj . . .	3626-27
464	Safety helmets for miners . . .	3607	1292	Electronic complex . . .	3627
465	Code of Conduct for the Press . . .	3607-08	1293	Facilities to Army Officers and Jawans . . .	3627-28
466	Indians detained in Tibet . . .	3608	1294	Civilian Officers for Army Commission . . .	3628-29
467	Wage Board for non-journalist employees . . .	3608-09	1295	Space research . . .	3629-30
468	Indians in Mozambique . . .	3609	1296	National Defence College . . .	3630
469	Dock workers . . .	3609-10	1297	Emergency Commission . . .	363
470	Cantonment areas . . .	3610-11			
471	Immunity enjoyed by diplomatic personnel . . .	3611-12			
472	Screening of Indian films in Karachi . . .	3612-13			
473	Economic growth . . .	3613			

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO

QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1298	Recruitment for Air Force in Kotah	3630-31
1299	Reloading of empty cartridges	3631
1300	Atomic knife	3631-32
1301	Technical persons registered in Employment Exchanges of U.P. . .	363 "33
1302	Gnat Aircraft	0533
1303	Procurement of arms	3633
1304	Cyclone in Cuba	3634
1305	Defence Production and Research	3634-35
1306	Manufacture of trucks and jeeps	3635-36
1307	Documentary film on agriculture in Punjab . .	3636
1308	Publicity in NEFA and Assam	3636
1309	Defence personnel in Afro-Asian countries . .	3636-37
1310	Educated unemployment in Bihar	3637
1311	Loss of money in Tezpur	3638
1312	Army Commissions	3638-39
1313	Pak. pilgrims for India	3639
1314	Object on against the film " Mere Mehboob "	3639
1315	Civil area, Delhi Cantonment	3639-40
1316	Sagar Cantonment	3640-41
1317	Planes from Canada	3641
1318	Increase in pensions	3641-42
1319	" Inner Line " Regulation	3642-43
1320	News regarding P. M.'s Press Conference on A.I.R.	3643-44
1321	National Defence Fund	3644-45
1322	New Magazine " Wedding Bells "	3645
1323	Interview with Prime Minister published in " Playboy "	3645-46
1324	Industrial dispute at Ramnagar Colliery	3646-47
1325	Industrial dispute at New Jemehary Khas Colliery	3647
1326	Labourers in village, cottage and small-scale industries	3647-48
1327	Berubari	3648

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO

QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1328	Minimum wages for agriculture labour	3648-49
1329	Dog show	3649
1330	Financial help to U. P. Government	3649-50
1331	Study of employment and occupation pattern	3650
1332	Fourth Five Year Plan	3650
1333	Plan outlay for 1964-65	3650-51
1334	Development Schemes in Nagaland	3651
1335	Civilian radar mechanics in Devlali	3651-52
1336	Pension cases	3652

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

- (i) Shri S. M. Banerjee called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the lathi charge by Delhi police on the students of Tibbia College on the 6th December, 1963.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda) made a statement in regard thereto.

- (ii) Shri Jashvant Mehta called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported arming of civilian population by Pakistan so as to create tension on the cease-fire line in Kashmir

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri mati Lakshmi Menon) made a statement in regard thereto.

- (iii) Shri Homi F. Daji called the attention of the Prime Minister to the news of forcible occupation of Indian Village Dumabari by East Pakistan forces. . .

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) made a statement in regard thereto. . .